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## **Southeast Asia Report**



**FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE**

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28 April 1985

## SOUTHEAST ASIA REPORT

## CONTENTS

## AUSTRALIA

Editorial Questions Government's Defense Stand (THE WEEKEND AUSTRALIAN, 30-31 Mar 85) .....	1
Briefs	
Coal Exports to Japan	3
Aid Talks With PNG	3

## BURMA

Briefs	
Karen Attack	4

## CAMBODIA

Khieu Samphan Interviewed by Norwegian Communist Paper (Peter M. Johansen; KLASSEKAMPEN, 16 Mar 85) .....	5
--	---

## INDONESIA

New Zealand Radio Interviews Indonesian (WELLINGTON OVERSEAS SERVICE, 10 Apr 85) .....	8
Commentary on Thai Role in Cambodian Solution (Jakarta Domestic Service, 6 Apr 85) .....	10
Briefs	
Joint Patrol With Philippines	11
Saudi Information, Communications Cooperation	11
Military Command Name Change	11

## LAOS

Commentary Hails SRV 'Withdrawal' From Cambodia (Vientiane Domestic Service, 2 Apr 85) .....	12
---	----

Party Training for 'Outstanding' People Stressed (Vientiane Domestic Service, 9 Apr 85) .....	14
Comment on Political Conflicts in Thailand (Vientiane Domestic Service, 5 Apr 85) .....	15
Beijing Said Behind Athit's Extension Move (Vientiane Domestic Service, 29 Mar 85) .....	16
Radio Discusses Ills in Thai Society, Politics (Vientiane Domestic Service, 8 Apr 85) .....	18
U.S. Aid for 'Cambodian Reactionaries' Scored (Vientiane Domestic Service, 9 Apr 85) .....	20
Thai Purchase of F-16's From U.S. Discussed (Vientiane Domestic Service, 6 Apr 85) .....	22
Commentary Hails Joint Statement Issued With MPR (Vientiane Domestic Service, 1 Apr 85) .....	24
Phoumi Vongvichit, Soviet Visitors Attend Rally (KPL, 10 Apr 85) .....	26
Briefs	
Vientiane Transport, Post Gets Award	27
Economic Memorandum With SRV	27
Cooperation With Hanoi	27
USSR Art Troupe	27

#### MALAYSIA

New Incentives Granted to Foreign Investors (BERITA HARIAN, 27, 28 Feb 85) .....	28
Majority Equity Approved	28
Editorial Encourages More Investment	29
Acting Premier Warns Opposition Over Election (Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service, 12 Apr 85) .....	31
Mahathir Rejects Opposition's Corruption Charges (Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service, 4 Apr 85) .....	32
Australian Proposal To Raise Tuition Fees Protested (Editorial; UTUSAN MALAYSIA, 6 Mar 85) .....	33
Islamic Bank Succeeds (BERITA HARIAN, 28 Feb 85; UTUSAN MALAYSIA, 1 Mar 85) .....	35
Second Year Profitable	35
Editorial Hales Success	35



Deputy Home Minister on U.S. Dollar, CPM (Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service, 8 Apr 85) .....	37
Minister Says Opposition Cannot 'Defend' Sabah (Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service, 8 Apr 85) .....	38
Commentary Views U.S. Aid to Cambodian Groups (Kuala Lumpur International Service, 11 Apr 85) .....	39
Briefs	
Illegal Indonesian Immigrants Deported	41
Gabonese Delegation Received	41
Acting Premier Visits Sabah	41
Recognition of Sudan Leaders	42
Sabah Visit	42

## PHILIPPINES

Embassy Sends Note Verbale to Japan on Aquino Witnesses (BUSINESS DAY, 12 Apr 85) .....	43
Liberal Party Factions 'Closer' to Union (PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS, 11 Apr 85) .....	45
Paper Says U.S. Bases Agreement 'Unsatisfactory' (Editorial; ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA, 2 Apr 85) .....	46
Editorial Criticizes Acting Foreign Minister's Reaction on ASEAN (PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS, 10 Apr 85) .....	48
Pimentel Retains Chairmanship of Opposition Party (AFP, 9 Apr 85) .....	49
Rights Group Condemns Marcos for 'Abusing' Power (ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA, 30 Mar 85) .....	50
Marcos Orders Study on Dismantling Government Corporations (Ed Malay; METRO MANILA TIMES, 9 Apr 85) .....	51
Macapagal Views U.S. Support for Marcos (ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA, 31 Mar 85) .....	54
President Marcos Extends Service of Six Generals (BULLETIN TODAY, 4 Apr 85) .....	56
Pelaez Terms U.S. Bases Accord Unfair (Ben Evardone; ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA, 1 Apr 85) .....	57
Former Foreign Minister Criticizes U.S. Bases (AFP, 8 Apr 85) .....	59

Probe Ordered Into Camarines Sur Deaths; 5 Killed in Cavite (FAR EAST BROADCASTING COMPANY, 9 Apr 85) .....	60
April Enrile Speeches Address Insurgency Issue (Far East Broadcasting Company, 11 Apr 85; Maharlike Broadcasting System, 12 Apr 85) .....	61
Urges Fighting Ignorance .....	61
Warns Against Another Vietnam .....	61
Defense Minister Opposes Use of CHDF in Manila (Jose de Vera; BULLETIN TODAY, 5 Apr 85) .....	62
Figures Show Big Rise in Unemployed (BUSINESS DAY, 8 Apr 85) .....	64
Marcos Announces Liquidation of Veterans Bank (BUSINESS DAY, 11 Apr 85) .....	67
Economic Group Shows Displeasure on U.S. Bases (Alejandro V. Almazan; BUSINESS DAY, 9 Apr 85) .....	69
Report Notes Decline of Rice Stocks (Benjie Guevarra; ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA, 28 Mar 85) .....	71
IMF To Meet To Decide on Release of Second Part of Loan (Rigoberto D. Tiglao; BUSINESS DAY, 9 Apr 85) .....	73
Briefs	
U.S. Officials in Manila .....	76
Log-Smuggling Investigation .....	76
Party Audit Requested .....	76
Compliance With Labor Standards .....	77
Mathay Denies CHDF Proposal .....	77
Japanese Goodwill Visit .....	77

#### THAILAND

Editorial on Concern Caused by Hy Yaobang Remarks (THE NATION REVIEW, 11 Apr 85) .....	78
Foreign Ministry Spokesman Views ASEAN Proposal (BANGKOK POST, 11 Apr 85) .....	80
Columnist Faults Reagan Foreign Policy (Trairat; DAILY NEWS, 8 Mar 85) .....	82
Editorial Supports Prem Against 'Subversion' (SIAM RAT, 2 Mar 85) .....	84
MP Urges Prem to Investigate F-16-A Purchase (BANGKOK POST, 9 Apr 85) .....	86

SRV Spies, Khmer Rouge Supplies in Aranyaprathet (DAO SIAM, 19 Mar 85) .....	87
Malaysian Border Problems Reported (NAEO NA, 20 Mar 85) .....	89
MP Cautions Military on Invading Cambodia (SIAM RAT, 19 Mar 85) .....	90
Air Force Munitions Production Noted (Suwit Nantawetkun; DAO SIAM, 17 Mar 85) .....	91
Editorial Faults U.S. on Military Aid (NAEO NA, 25 Mar 85) .....	94
Briefs CPM Camps Seized, Guerrillas Killed	96

## VIETNAM

### MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

Air Force Commander on Victory Anniversary (Do Dinh Luyen; Hanoi Domestic Service, 2 Apr 85) .....	97
Soviet Submarines for Vietnam (Desmond Wettern; PACIFIC DEFENSE REPORTER, Mar 85) .....	100
Realistic Approach To Combat Training Urged (Le Trong Tan; TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, Dec 84) .....	101
Youths Participate in Maintaining Urban Ward Security (Vu Minh; HANOI MOI, 22 Feb 85) .....	116
Briefs Censorship Council for Video Tapes	119
Troops in Kampuchea	119
Culture Officials Festival	119

### INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

NHAN DAN Hails Proposed Soviet Moratorium (VNA, 10 Apr 85) .....	120
Army Paper on Vietnamese 'Mafia' in United States (Nguyen Viet Duy; QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, 16 Feb 85) .....	122
Cambodian Media Pay Tribute to SRV Volunteers (VNA, 6 Apr 85) .....	127

Science Chief Dang Huu Addresses ESCAP Meeting (DOMESTIC SERVICE, 6 Apr 85) .....	129
Pham Van Dong Greet Romanian Counterpart (Hanoi Domestic Service, 5 Apr 85) .....	130
Briefs	
Hungarian Friendship Group .....	131
SRV 'Culture Days' .....	131
Soviet Pictorial .....	131
Assembly Delegation to Mexico .....	132
Bulgarian Party Lecturer .....	132
Romanian Official Greeted .....	132
Cooperation Delegation .....	132
SRV, Hungary Technical Cooperation .....	133
U.S. Aid to Cambodians .....	133
Indochinese Book Published .....	133
Delegation To Visit Mexico .....	133

#### PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

Ben Tre Province Strengthens Party Organizations (NHAN DAN, 12 Feb 85) .....	134
NHAN DAN on Fight Against 'Negative Phenomena' (NHAN DAN, 11 Feb 85) .....	136
Pham Hung Attends Da Lat Anniversary Meeting (DOMESTIC SERVICE, 3 Apr 85) .....	141
Council of Ministers Issues Directive on Awards (DOMESTIC SERVICE, 10 Apr 85) .....	142
Government Resolution on State Forest Management (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, 3 Mar 85) .....	143
VNA Directs Attention to Events of Week (VNA, 7 Apr 85) .....	154
Vo Nguyen Giap Addresses Education Conference (Hanoi Domestic Service, 6 Apr 85) .....	156

#### AGRICULTURE

Districts in Nam Bo Boost Agricultural Output (NHAN DAN, 28 Feb 85) .....	157
Fish Rearing, Afforestation Combined in Minh Hai (VNA, 8 Apr 85) .....	159
Agriculture Ministry Urges Areas To Care for Rice (Hanoi Domestic Service, 10 Apr 85).....	160

Rubber Corporation Increases Area, Implements Product Contract System (TIEN PHONG, 26 Feb 85) .....	161
--	-----

#### Briefs

Tien Giang Aquatic Product	163
Thuan Hai Agricultural Cooperativization	163
Ha Nam Ninh Rice	163
Lam Dong Agricultural Cooperativization	163

### HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

Progress on Construction of Thermoelectric Plant Reported (Tu Nen, Van Nhan; KHOA HOC VA DOI SONG, 16 Feb 85) .....	164
Workers Set Records at Hoa Binh Hydroelectric Site (NHAN DAN, 1 Mar 85) .....	165
Coal Mining Jointly Developed by Hanoi-Bac Thai (Tho Cao; HANOI MOI, 20 Feb 85) .....	166

### LIGHT INDUSTRY

Ben Tre Plans To Make Coconut Processing Key Sector (Ha Thanh Nien; NHAN DAN, 28 Feb 85) .....	169
Factory Assembles Color Television Sets (Minh Phuong; TIEN PHONG, No 10, 5-11 Mar 85) .....	170

### TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

#### Briefs

Cao Bang Wired-Radio Network	172
------------------------------	-----

### HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

Growth of Public Health Sector in 40 Years Reviewed (HANOI MOI, 27 Feb 85) .....	173
Postwar Rehabilitation of Binh Tri Thien (VNA, 9 Apr 85) .....	176
Birth Control Campaign Promoted in Country (VNA, 11 Apr 85) .....	178
Students Punished for Playing Bourgeois Music (TIEN PHONG, 26 Feb 85) .....	180
 Briefs	
Lam Dong Province Education	183
Red Cross Border Aid	183
Hanoi Health Facilities	183

## POPULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

Pham Van Dong: Population Growth Rate Must Be Curbed (KHOA HOC VA DOI SONG, 16 Feb 85) .....	184
Population Redistribution Effort in Ha Son Binh Discussed (Le Minh Tuan, Van Lung; NHAN DAN, 1 Mar 85) .....	185
Briefs	
New Lifestyle .....	189

## CHRONOLOGY

Chronology 16 November-15 December 1984 (VIETNAM COURIER, Jan 85) .....	190
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AUSTRALIA

EDITORIAL QUESTIONS GOVERNMENT'S DEFENSE STAND

BK120722 Sydney THE WEEKEND AUSTRALIAN in English 30-31 Mar 85 p 14

[Editorial: "Where Does Labor Stand on Defence?"]

[Text] Tomorrow is Palm Sunday, and once again the streets in cities and towns throughout Australia will be crowded by hundreds of thousands of citizens taking part in a march organised by the People for Nuclear Disarmament [PND]. The Premier of NSW, Mr Wran, who is also national president of the Australian Labor Party [ALP], has let it be known that he will lead the Sydney parade. Many other members of the ALP, including members of the Federal and State Parliaments, will lend the weight of their presence to the furthering of the objectives of the organisers of these demonstrations.

The PND's objectives on fundamental issues relating to our defence are directly contrary to the policies of the Federal Labor Government. The ALP's national president and his fellow party members of the PND will add to the difficulties of Mr Hawke and his more sensible colleagues in maintaining our alliances and defending our national security.

According to march organisers' statement of objectives of the rally, it "will be celebrating historic achievements: New Zealand's courageous move towards a nuclear-free world and the first step in the dissociation of Australia from war-frightening strategies through there reversal of the MX decision."

This same statement opposes the visits of nuclear-armed and powered ships to Australia and the presence of American bases on Australian territory. It attacks the mining and export of uranium. It denounces ANZUS and claims that "the risks to Australia and the world resulting from this involvement demand that we end that nuclear alliance."

There will be no need for Moscow's admirers and conscious supporters to show their faces this Palm Sunday. Whether or not they are present among tomorrow's marchers, this year's demonstration will be an enormous affirmation of neutralism and unilateralism.

This cause will be additionally advanced by the formation of the multi-factional "Labor Parliamentarians for a Nuclear-Free Australia" by 28 ALP members of the Federal Parliament. The attention of this new group will be directed toward visits by nuclear ships, uranium mining, U.S. bases and a nuclear-free Pacific.

When the national president of the Labor Party and myriads of ALP politicians parade through the streets in a demonstration attacking ANZUS and our alliance with the democracies and calling for unilateral nuclear disarmament, confusion is added to confusion as to where Labor really stands on the most vital of all issues facing Australia--our national security.

One of the reasons for Mr Hawke's electoral successes has been his public stance as a firm adherent of our commitment to take our place in the defence of this country, the democratic system and our Western way of life. Public faith in his government's dedication to these causes has already been shaken by its refusal to help the United States with the MX missile tests and to join the nations of Western Europe in assisting with research into the Strategic Defence Initiative.

If he does not meet the challenge posed by those Labor politicians who clearly reject the very basis of the federal government's defence policy, the prime minister and his government will neither deserve, nor will they retain, the confidence of our allies or of the Australian people.

CSO: 4200/783



AUSTRALIA

BRIEFS

COAL EXPORTS TO JAPAN--A major Australian coal company has agreed to reduce both the price and volume of its exports to Japan. The agreement from the operators of the Blair Athol mine in Queensland followed more than 2 years of negotiations with Japanese power companies. The result of the negotiations, which also involved the Japanese Government, means a cut of about 30 percent in the volume of coal supplied there for the next 5 years. Price will be cut by 9 percent for the 1985 fiscal year and subsequent prices will be negotiated, using this year as a guide. [Excerpt] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 5 Apr 85 BK]

AID TALKS WITH PNG--Australia and Papua New Guinea will begin negotiations next month on a new 5-year aid agreement. Officials from both countries will hold initial talks on the agreement in Canberra. Radio Australia's Canberra Office says the talks will be held against the background of a report to the Australian Government which suggests changes in Australia's aid policy. The report recommends that total aid should decline by 3 percent a year, with more emphasis on aid for specific projects rather than untied grants. The Federal Government has yet to deal with a section of the report referring to Papua New Guinea. Last year, Australia provided just \$300 million [Australian dollars] in aid to Papua New Guinea, making up almost one-third of its central government revenue. [Text] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 12 Apr 85 BK]

CSO: 4200/783

BURMA

BRIEFS

KAREN ATTACK--Tak--Karen rebels yesterday fired rockets into the Burmese border town of Myawaddy opposite Mae Sot District here, killing three civilians and damaging a building, a military source said. The source said the attack--the third since 1 March--forced some 1,000 Myawaddy residents to seek refuge in Thailand. The refugees will be permitted to remain on Thai soil until it is safe for them to return to their homes, the source added. [Text]  
[Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 9 Apr 85 p 3 BK]

CSO: 4200/781

28 April 1985

CAMBODIA

KHIEU SAMPHAN INTERVIEWED BY NORWEGIAN COMMUNIST PAPER

Oslo KLASSEKAMPEN in Norwegian 16 Mar 85 pp 12-13

[Article by Peter M. Johansen]

[Text] Geneva--The small man kept going to the map of Kampuchea that hung on the wall. He drew in the various sections of the front with red and black ink. Several times in the central areas. KLASSEKAMPEN had arranged a meeting with Vice President Khieu Samphan, deputy leader of the Kampuchean resistance coalition.

"The big Vietnamese offensive has not changed the military situation in Kampuchea as a whole. The war on the border with Thailand has not prevented our progress on the internal front, around Tonle Sap Lake down towards the capital, Phnom Penh. The Vietnamese offensive shows our ability to fight."

In a well-considered and thorough presentation Khieu Samphan went from one section of the front to another, with a wealth of detail down to the smallest village in his description of the military situation at a time when the Vietnamese invasion forces were mopping up the last remnants of resistance in the Tatum camp, Prince Sihanouk's headquarters. The milieu was the fashionable diplomatic quarter in Chambesy with a view of the snow-clad Mont Blanc massif on the horizon.

Tonle Sap Lake

Khieu Samphan made no secret of the fact that the resistance forces have suffered a defeat in the border areas and that it is hard to say when the lost camps can be recaptured.

"Vietnam has mobilized all its military forces in the border areas to prevent our supplies from reaching the internal front at Tonle Sap. The Vietnamese also know that the Tonle Sap area is vital to the development of the war--and that this is their weak point. Therefore the objective is to force us out into the border areas or lock up our forces in the interior. But the Vietnamese will never manage to do that," said Khieu Samphan with conviction. He drew lines and circles to show how the Vietnamese forces would have to deploy themselves in scattered garrisons if they wanted to cover the entire border with Thailand.

### Commando Units Intact

"The Vietnamese will pay dearly for their attacks in the border areas. They are finding empty camps everywhere. Soon they will be facing an enemy who is no longer there. We are able to keep our commando units intact at all levels, we still have our supply and communication lines. At the same time the Vietnamese know they must meet our forces on our terms," said Khieu Samphan.

"Since the last dry season offensive the war in Kampuchea has reached a new stage. The war has shifted down to both sides of Tonle Sap and the Tonle Sap River north of Phnom Penh, the important junction of highways 5 and 6. We have not pulled units out of the interior to meet their biggest offensive. There are daily clashes in these areas, for example along the railroad line between Phnom Penh and Battambang. We constantly cut the lines and create problems for the enemy's supply line to the border. The Vietnamese have already started pulling back their heavy equipment before the rainy season starts in mid-April. That will make the situation more favorable for us.

### People Rebelling

"Vietnam has another weak point, namely in the administrative apparatus on the local level. The military is often brought in against local people who are opposed to turning over rice and fish and to the recruitment of Kampuchians for the Vietnamese Army. The people have been ordered to cut the trees in a broad belt on each side of the railroad lines and along the roads in an attempt to block our sabotage activities," Khieu Samphan told us.

"The resistance is a tidal current that grows each year, each month, something the Vietnamese cannot do anything about. Until last year our operations around Tonle Sap were exclusively commando attacks. Now we have units that go into the villages openly and meet the people. They say that the Vietnamese are not superior and that we are able to fight them. That has been one of our most important strengths. We recruit young men and women who are willing to join our forces and who want to avoid being inducted in the Vietnamese Army.

### Silence Broken

"We have broken the silence," said Khieu Samphan. "The radio in Phnom Penh tries to prevent the news from getting out. But each time we cut the railroad lines to Battambang or Kampong Thum the people realize we are there. When our forces captured Prek Kdam at the end of January the news was heard all the way to Phnom Penh, 12 kilometers away.

"We will face many obstacles in the future, especially since we no longer have any fortified areas left in the border areas. The leaders in Hanoi are trying to put the screws on with the dry season offensive. We are confronting a tough enemy with deeply-rooted ideas about an Indochinese federation. But I believe the Vietnamese will eventually run into major problems even in the border areas. What the Vietnamese have done in the past year is a gamble in

which more is being risked in an effort to win back what has been lost. I think they will lose the new effort too," said Khieu Samphan.

#### Still Hold Base Areas

"We are still in possession of our base areas in most parts of Kampuchea even though our camps along the border with Thailand have been lost. We have been prepared for the enemy's attack and will remain in our base areas until the rainy season begins," Khieu Samphan told KLASSEKAMPEN.

"We always have an opportunity to decide whether to stay in the Kardemonme hills or evacuate," Khieu Samphan told us.

Khieu Samphan was educated as an economist but he has a lot of experience of the jungle war and strategic dispositions. But he told KLASSEKAMPEN that it is Pol Pot who is responsible for the military issues in the resistance struggle.

[Question] What is the situation like at Tonle Sap?

[Answer] We also have base areas around Tonle Sap. But this is not a liberated zone. People can reach our bases but it is not impossible to settle down there. Our units are mobile within a given area. We consult about whether an attack is possible and then it is up to the units themselves to determine how and when to launch the attack.

[Question] Does Democratic Kampuchea have any liberated areas?

[Answer] We have big areas in several regions. But they are sparsely populated because of the war. In the eastern areas there are about 60,000 people in the liberated zones. Out on the plains it is easier for the Vietnamese to launch attacks from their bases, but even along the Tonle Sap River we have controlled areas, such as the area of Prek Kdam.

[Question] Prince Sihanouk has asked China to "teach Vietnam a lesson." Is that a joint request from the coalition?

[Answer] We will be thankful for all our friends who assist us on the basis of their opportunities and situations.

[Question] Is the coalition more than a matter of more or less frequent meetings on a high level on the part of the three resistance factions?

[Answer] The Vietnamese offensive has led to greater understanding of the fact that none of the factions can handle the situation alone. A split in the coalition would lead to the loss of Kampuchea. We help each other militarily as much as possible. During the attack on Nong Cham our forces carried out an ambush and "pulled the Vietnamese by the tail." And the same thing is happening now in the attack on Prince Sihanouk's Tatum headquarters. In practice all Kampucheans with the exception of a few puppets oppose the Vietnamese oppression. And they either support Prince Sihanouk, Son Sann or us.

6578

CSO: 3639/101

INDONESIA

NEW ZEALAND RADIO INTERVIEWS INDONESIAN

NR 110051 New Zealand WELLINGTON OVERSEAS SERVICE in English 0610 GMT  
10 Apr 85

[From "Checkpoint" program]

[Text] United States Congressman Stephen Solarz has been talking about the ANZUS alliance again today, with a change of stance from his earlier hardline view. But at the same time, Congressman Solarz feels America will have no option but to reshape ANZUS into a bilateral alliance with Australia if New Zealand continues to deny nuclear ships port access. In recent weeks an effective New Zealand policy has been exercising the minds of those who shape policy (? on behalf of) Southeast Asia. One such person is Yusuf Wanandi, director of the Center for Strategic and International Studies in Jakarta. His organization is close to the Suharto Government [words indistinct] a long way in forming Indonesian defense and foreign policy, and Mr Wanandi sees New Zealand as an uncertain element in the region's [words indistinct].

[Begin recording] [Wanandi] Because of the existence of the ANZUS arrangement, Indonesia as such does not worry about her southern flank and in fact can concentrate on her northern flank and the western flank which is, according to us, of course, for the time-being, you know, vital and important because of the possibility of an external threat which, according to our opinion (? like a) series of possibilities [words indistinct].

[Unidentified reporter] Do you see this present attitude of the New Zealand Government in anyway a weakening of the ANZUS alliance, so far as ASEAN is concerned, so far as Indonesia is concerned?

[Wanandi] I do think so. I do think so because of the fact that the New Zealand position toward the ANZUS alliance of not allowing nuclear ships and nuclear-carrying ships to enter, carrying ships to enter might bring about the influence, or side effects, first on Australia. It has already got. Australia I think, has already got some effects of that. Secondly, it could influence definitely the position of Japan at a later stage and which is a more worrying thing for us, [words indistinct]. And the later stage--I don't know how far--maybe it could also have an influence on the NATO alliance and [words indistinct].



[Reporter] So you see this as important to you, [words indistinct] nuclear balance and the ANIUS, as part of the ANZUS relationship.

[Wanandi] I think we cannot escape it. I mean let us admit it--the [words indistinct] nuclear umbrella must exist globally, or has to be closed. There is no power in the world that is not covered with a nuclear umbrella, or there is no part which is not vulnerable.

[Reporter] How do you think the New Zealand-U.S. relationship now will affect ASEAN's relationship with both of those countries?

[Wanandi] Well, I do hope of course that they can patch it up, I mean, that they can still find a compromise [words indistinct] it will be [word indistinct] but very painful. I think, also, because of this problem, you know, although we have not very much relationship with New Zealand per se, but still some other members of ASEAN of course have got important [word indistinct] in their relationship with New Zealand, just as Malaysia and Singapore in the five powers especially. Therefore, it could affect ASEAN as such, indirectly. [Sentence indistinct]. On the other hand, on our relationship with the United States, because of this problem, I can see of course that they are pushing us very hard in a way, you know, on our idea of a nuclear weapons-free zone in Southeast Asia because they think if, you know, the problem of New Zealand has not been solved, and we are coming and pushing very hard on this nuclear weapons-free zone, ZOPFAN, and then of course [words indistinct] of the public opinion on defense will definitely pick it up as such, and then [words indistinct], then there is another ballgame to play, and that is a [words indistinct] for sure, and in the Southeast Asian context of course that is completely, immediately realistic [words indistinct].

[Unidentified reporter] New Zealand says it will retain its military presence in Singapore. Does that go any way [words indistinct] what you [word indistinct] from New Zealand?

[Wanandi] Well, of course it's going to maintain their presence, right? I think that is helpful and welcome for all the ASEAN countries, especially by Singapore and Malaysia.

[Unidentified reporter] The ASEAN in the countries themselves are not necessarily the [words indistinct], the Philippines has problems. How does this tie in with a strong ANZUS?

[Wanandi] Well, ANZUS is a kind of--for the region. It's part--not all of course, an element of stability [words indistinct], and a kind of security for Malaysia and Singapore, that they can rely on the high-powered defense arrangement in surveillance capability, in monitoring capability and in preventing Indonesia having second ideas on their relationship with them--although now, of course, in the ASEAN context, that probability of Indonesia [words indistinct] much higher than ever before. [end recording]

CSO: 4200/774

INDONESIA

COMMENTARY ON THAI ROLE IN CAMBODIAN SOLUTION

BK061453 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 6 Apr 85

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Thailand's rejection of a Soviet proposal on a political settlement of the Cambodian issue has testified to Bangkok's consistent adherence to the ASEAN-sponsored UN General Assembly resolutions on Cambodia. The Soviet proposal, which was carried by Deputy Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa during his visit to Bangkok early this week, calls for free general elections in Cambodia without the participation of the Khmer Rouge. In fact, the proposal did not originate with the Soviet Union but its Indochinese allies. The Soviet Union is only encouraging and calling on ASEAN, including Thailand, to accept it. But, Thailand has rejected it. On his arrival in Bangkok last Thursday from his trip to India and Europe, Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Savetsila said that general elections in Cambodia would not be free if the Khmer Rouge were excluded.

Taking Vietnam's stand into account, the proposal by the Indochinese allies on general elections in Cambodia without the participation of the Khmer Rouge is, in fact, a step forward because Vietnam previously opposed any role for the nationalist forces led by Sihanouk and Son Sann in Cambodia after the Phnom Penh government had been established by the Vietnamese invasion forces. Sihanouk himself once proposed negotiations without the Khmer Rouge. However, Vietnam rejected his proposal. Consequently, a question has arisen as to Sihanouk's attitude after Kapitsa carried the Indochinese proposal to Bangkok early this week.

Indeed, if ASEAN—including Thailand—Sihanouk, and Son Sann could accept the Soviet proposal, the Khmer Rouge would probably continue their resistance. However, since the Vietnamese invasion, the PRC itself has said that the Khmer Rouge's resistance would be in vain without a coalition with other Cambodian resistance forces. But, politics is one thing, and a dream is another, because there will be no settlement of the Cambodian issue if Thailand persists in its rejection. The question is whether the Vietnamese invasion of Cambodia, leading to the establishment of the present Phnom Penh government, was legal or illegal. One answer is that Thailand, as Cambodia's only neighbor which shares a common border with it and which opposes the Vietnamese invasion.

In this respect, the outcome of the Soviet diplomacy must be measured by how far Moscow can convince Thailand to accept its Indochinese proposal. Thailand's rejection of the Soviet proposal is a reality.



INDONESIA

BRIEFS

**JOINT PATROL WITH PHILIPPINES**--A coordinated patrol operation between the Indonesian and Philippine naval forces is scheduled to be implemented in May by the Manado 6th Naval Region Command and the Philippines naval forces under the leadership of Colonel (Obulan). The planned operation, codenamed (Corpatphilindo), was discussed at a coordinated meeting attended by the two sides in Manado on Wednesday [27 March] last week. The target area for the operation is along the Indonesian-Philippine border. [Text] [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0500 GMT 1 Apr 85 BK]

**SAUDI INFORMATION, COMMUNICATIONS COOPERATION**--Upon his arrival at Jakarta's Cengkareng International Airport on 1 April from Saudi Arabia, Information Minister Harmoko told newsmen that Indonesia and Saudi Arabia had reached an agreement on promotion of information and communications cooperation between the two countries. The agreement was suitable to what had been consolidated at the conference of nonaligned countries' information ministers in Jakarta. He had signed an agreement on the expansion of utilization of mass media with his Saudi counterpart. [Summary] [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 2300 GMT 1 Apr 85 BK]

**MILITARY COMMAND NAME CHANGE**--Effective 1 April 1985, the Diponegoro 7th Military Region Command will undergo a name change to the Diponegoro 4th Military Region Command. The name change is based on a letter of decision issued by the Indonesian Army chief of staff dated 19 February 1985. The head of the information section of the Central Java/Yogyakarta Special Executive Office, Lieutenant Colonel Antono Mardi, disclosed that the confirmation ceremony of the name change will be personally presided over by Army Chief of Staff General Rudini on 9 April. [Text] [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 31 Mar 85 BK]

CSO: 4213/193

LAOS

COMMENTARY HAILS SRV 'WITHDRAWAL' FROM CAMBODIA

BK070933 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Unattributed commentary: "Withdrawal of Vietnamese Volunteer Forces Is Symbol of Strength of PRK Army and People"]

[Text] On 29 March, the SRV National Defense Ministry issued a statement announcing that the SRV and PRK National Defense Ministries had agreed to withdraw parts of the Vietnamese volunteer forces in Cambodia to Vietnam in the near future. This development shows that the SRV and the PRK are correctly implementing the joint communique of the February 1983 summit conference of the three Indochinese countries and the joint statement of the 10th conference of the foreign ministers of Laos, Vietnam, and the PRK held in January 1985.

As everyone is fully aware, the Vietnamese volunteer forces entered Cambodia in 1979 to rescue the fraternal Cambodian people from the danger of genocide imposed by the Pol Pot regime. The presence of the Vietnamese volunteer forces in Cambodia is in response to the sincere request and proposal of the Cambodian people and is in accordance with the treaty of mutual cooperation and assistance between the two countries, legitimately signed by the SRV and PRK Governments on the basis of the principles of international law. The fraternal Vietnamese people are highly determined and have made untold sacrifices to rescue the Cambodian people from the bloody hands of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan genocidal murderous clique, who massacred an estimated 3.4 million innocent Cambodian people--including women, children, and old people--comprising, according to official figures released by the PRK, about one-third of the total population of Cambodia during their rule, which lasted more than 3 years.

Therefore, the rescue of the Cambodian people from the murderous danger of the Pol Pot genocidal regime by the Vietnamese volunteer forces and their assistance to the Cambodian people in carrying out the struggle to topple and drive out the murderous genocidal Pol Pot regime from the land of Angkor, to build a brilliant new life, and to safeguard their country and the fruits of the January 1979 revolution securely are extremely laudable. Without the timely help of the Vietnamese volunteer forces, no one can guarantee that the Cambodian race and people would have continued to exist. Thus, the assistance given to the Cambodian people to live a new life and to

prevent the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique from returning to kill them again is simply the fulfillment of a noble internationalist duty and an outstanding achievement scored by the Vietnamese people and the peoples of the other socialist countries. As a result, over the past 6 years, the Cambodian people have lived a peaceful life free from the genocidal danger of the murderous Pol Pot clique. The Cambodian people have now concentrated their efforts on defending the country and building a new life under the leadership of the KPRP.

The miraculous victories scored by the Cambodian people over the past 6 years in all fields--such as in carrying out production; defending national independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity; and wiping out the murderous Pol Pot remnants and the other reactionary Cambodian groups, who are obstructing the advancement of the PRK, from the land of Angkor--clearly testify to the incessant growth of the Cambodian people. The past and forthcoming withdrawals of the Vietnamese volunteer forces from Cambodia are undeniable proof of the all-round strength of the PRK. Each withdrawal of the Vietnamese volunteer forces clearly proves that the Vietnamese people have fulfilled their highly esteemed internationalist duty step by step. These withdrawals also show that the Vietnamese and Cambodian peoples have correctly implemented the joint communique of the three Indochinese countries' February 1983 summit, which stipulates that each year, part of the Vietnamese volunteer forces in the PRK will be withdrawn and returned home on the basis of the maintenance of the security in Cambodia. They also conform to the joint statement of the 10th conference of the foreign ministers of the three Indochinese countries held in Ho Chi Minh City in January 1985. All this is contrary to the slanderous allegation and propaganda campaigns waged by the Beijing reactionary clique and its henchmen.

CSO: 4206/110

LAOS

# PARTY TRAINING FOR 'OUTSTANDING' PEOPLE STRESSED

BK091435 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1100 GMT 9 Apr 85

["Feature on Knowledge About the Party": "Planning To Develop the Party"]

[Text] To expand party membership effectively, the party committees must have a definite plan for developing the party in their respective units, offices, and localities. The party development plan must have not only figures and a level of expectation but must encompass other aspects as well. For example, it must have a definite scheme to organize the party committees and party members to study and grasp firmly the direction, conditions, and regulations for party development. It must contain a plan to select outstanding persons for the roster of individuals targeted for party development. The party committees at higher levels are charged with putting such names on the roster. A plan must be worked out by the party committees and party units to educate and train these targeted persons. Only outstanding persons are selected to be put on the roster of targeted individuals. In all mass movements and organizations, outstanding persons must be singled out. Therefore, party units must have a plan for following their activities. When the party units think that adequate qualifications have been gathered, these outstanding persons can be registered on the roster of persons targeted for party development.

These outstanding persons must be trained, educated, and assigned some experimental work. These targeted persons must be educated and trained to understand the role of the party leadership clearly.

The party is the vanguard force of the workers. The party's objective is to carry out the revolution and to advance the country toward communist socialism. One joins the party to carry out the revolution, not to enhance one's vested interests. Party members must persevere for the party, country, and people throughout their lives. After they complete their training and education sessions, these outstanding persons must be given experimental tasks to fulfill. These experimental tasks can range from small to large, easy to difficult, and lower to higher. But these tasks must not exceed their individual capabilities. This is to find out how great their sense of perseverance is. It should be specifically noted that the two full party members who are responsible for the work of recruiting new members must be outstanding and capable persons who are ready to educate and train other people.

CSO: 4206/110

LAOS

COMMENT ON POLITICAL CONFLICTS IN THAILAND

BK071051 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 5 Apr 85

["News commentary": "Conflicts in Thai Political Circles"]

[Text] The on-again-off-again conflicts among the interest groups in Thai political circles are once again surfacing. Following two recent bomb explosions respectively at the residences of Praman Adireksan, leader of the Chat Thai Party, and of Chawarin, deputy spokesman of the party, the conflicts between the Chat Thai Party, which is the biggest single party in the House of Representatives of Thailand, and the various interest groups and the ruling group have been intensified.

Public opinion in Bangkok notes that currently the various interest groups are trying to lobby for support to propose a no-confidence vote against the government in the forthcoming house session.

These two developments have aroused strong reaction from the ruling group. It was rumored that in the past few days, an unknown person left a threatening note at the residence of Chatchai Chunhawan, deputy leader of the Chat Thai Party, urging him to halt his attempts to oppose the government. Well-placed observers suggest that the person who left the note at Chatchai Chunhawan's residence must have been the lackey of a group of persons in the present Thai ruling circles.

All this indicates a new trend which will fan up the existing conflicts among the Thai political circles. In addition, it has been reported that a number of members of the House of Representatives are now seeking support to introduce a bill in the forthcoming house session to set new rules concerning those appointed prime minister and president of the parliament.

Public opinion in Bangkok has pointed out that the significant points of this bill are aimed at amending the current regulations so that a future prime minister must be an elected member of parliament who is attached to a political party, that the speaker of the House of Representatives must automatically become president of the parliament, and that the person who is to become prime minister must receive at least two-thirds of the total votes in parliament before he can assume the post. This is further evidence of a new trend toward a worsening of political conflicts in Bangkok.

CSO: 4206/110



LAOS

BEIJING SAID BEHIND ATHIT'S EXTENSION MOVE

BK050653 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0530 GMT 29 Mar 85

["Talk": "Behind the Issue of Extension of Athit Kamlang-ek's Term of Service"]

[Text] Will the term of office of Athit Kamlang-ek, Thai military supreme commander and army commander in chief, be extended?

Even though no one in Thailand is able to answer this question correctly, it has become an issue for pondering by students, intellectuals, and people of all strata in Thailand who are concerned about the fate and future of the Thai nation and country. That is why every movement of Athit Kamlang-ek has always attracted so much attention from the mass media and members of the public, who have given a wide range of opinions on the future course of this man. Several prominent political observers in Thailand and some Western countries are of the view that this ambitious Thai military dictator's road to become head of the Thai Government is extremely complicated. Moreover, the extension of his tenure of service, which is noted to be one of the many obstacles blocking this road, is still uncertain. This assumption recently led a British BBC radio commentator to say that Athit Kamlang-ek's hope for extension has disappeared.

The Thai-language BAN MUANG newspaper on 6 December 1984 said that there were many obstacles blocking the advancement of this man. Many important Thai and foreign figures have noted that Athit Kamlang-ek has exercised military dictatorship in Thailand to carry out the instruction of the Beijing reactionaries, for example by sending Thai regular forces to attack, nibble at, and occupy the three Lao villages in Paklai District, Sayaboury Province, in June last year; instigating and instructing his henchmen among the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles to carry out underground movements to topple the government to no avail; and, acting upon the instruction of the Beijing reactionaries, appearing on a television program to oppose the government's measure to devalue the baht currency.

According to Article 19 of the 1980 Pension Law of Thailand, a government official who is 60 years old on 30 September but was born after this date can stay in his official position for 1 more year. Athit Kamlang-ek will be 60 years old before September this year. Therefore, if it is necessary

for him to stay in his post for the national interest, a request for extension of his term must be submitted by the army through the Defense Ministry for approval by the cabinet. The extension of a government official's term can be made only 1 year at a time.

By virtue of this legislative measure and because Athit Kamlang-ek has suddenly changed his uncompromising position to please his superiors, some Thai political observers have now come to a view that the trend for extension of his term is likely to become a new issue again. Nevertheless, public opinion in Thailand has noted that if Athit Kamlang-ek's tenure is indeed extended some time in the middle of or later this year, it is absolutely not because of the interests of the Thai nation. This is because news about the extension of Athit Kamlang-ek's term came up again following Chinese President Li Xiannian's visit to Thailand. It must be done in accordance with a request or instruction of the Beijing reactionaries given to the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles.

However, it is a matter of great concern when one looks at the current situation in Thailand. If Athit Kamlang-ek's tenure is extended, it means that the current farce staged by Athit Kamlang-ek as manipulated by Beijing at the Thai-Cambodian border is paying off. This is because Athit Kamlang-ek will be able to use Thai forces at whim to attack and aggress against the PRK without resorting to making any allegation against Vietnam as he did in the past. This also means that more Thai youths will be sent to fight in an unjustified war. As a result, the Thai nation, the Thai people, and Thailand will walk further along the path of disasters--the path which has been set by the Beijing reactionaries just to recoup the defeat of the Pol Pot genocidal clique by using Thai soldiers as the tool and the esteemed Thai territory of the Thai people as a battlefield.

CSO: 4206/110

LAOS

# RADIO DISCUSSES ILLS IN THAI SOCIETY, POLITICS

BK111453 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 8 Apr 85

["Talk": "The Thai Economy and Society Are Heading Toward an Abyss of Crises"]

[Text] Inflation, unemployment, and social vices are the sure products of the capitalist method of production. These phenomena are the lingering problems of the capitalist countries. Thailand, which is one of the countries following the path of capitalist production, has been and is being plagued with these problems. Since early 1984, inflation, unemployment, and social crises in Thailand have gradually worsened. In the past year, the baht currency has been devaluated by nearly 20 percent, and the national budgets have suffered severe deficits to the point that several Thai economists have predicted that the budgets for spending this year will run out before the end of the fiscal year. In the meantime, Thailand's foreign debts have remarkably increased and its foreign trade deficits are also worsening. In 1984 alone, Thailand suffered an estimated \$1.8 billion in deficits with Japan.

In spite of such prevailing difficulties, the Thai ultrarightist reactionary rulers are now planning to purchase more weapons for their armed forces, which will cost the country's budgets \$25 million more. To purchase some weapons and a number of F-16 aircraft from the United States, Thailand will have to spend \$360 million more. This will, of course, make the Thai economy head more directly toward the abyss of more severe crises. To alleviate this problem, the Thai administration is adopting a new measure by imposing heavier import duties and raising taxes on the interests on fixed deposits. This measure will certainly lead to a rise in prices and the spreading of the chit fund business operation, such as that operated by Mrs Chamoi, thereby compelling low-income people to face even more difficulties in their livelihood.

Along with the economic deterioration, the number of unemployed in Thailand has multiplied. The number of university graduates who have not been employed has increased to as many as 400,000 so far. This has raised the total number of unemployed people in Thailand as high as 1.7 million, including those who have completed training courses in intermediate vocational training schools. This has resulted in chaos in Thai society, where there



are always rumors of coups d'etat in addition to news reports of murder, robbery, and rape cases as well as the human trade. In the past year, the human traders dispatched thousands of Thai girls to Hong Kong, Taiwan, Japan, and the Middle East.

As a result of the daily deterioration of the economic and social situation, in particular since Athit Kamlang-ek came to power in the Thai army and implemented the Beijing reactionaries' plots in mobilizing troops to occupy the three Lao villages in Sayaboury Province and in cooperating with the genocidal Pol Pot clique to oppose the revival of the Cambodian people, the Thai people of various classes have been even more dissatisfied with the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles. This was why demonstrations were held on many occasions in the past year, including the ones held by the railway workers to demand wage increases and an improvement of working system, by farmers to protest the reduction of paddy prices and the raising of prices of industrial goods, and by students of six universities to oppose the extension of Athit Kamlang-ek's tenure as Thai armed forces supreme commander and army commander in chief, and so forth. In recent months, unemployed graduates of universities and intermediate vocational training schools have gathered and set up a federation of unemployed graduates to struggle against injustice in Thai society.

All these phenomena show that the economic, political, and social situation in Thailand has begun to enter an abyss of crises. An important cause of this is that the Thai ultrarightists pursue the Chinese reactionaries' dark schemes by leading Thailand to oppose the three Indochinese countries and by using the vast property of the Thai people to serve the arms race in the region, the arms race that will bring great danger to the Thai people themselves in the future.

CSO: 4206/110

LAOS

U.S. AID FOR 'CAMBODIAN REACTIONARIES' SCORED

BK100427 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Unattributed commentary: "U.S. Assistance for Counterrevolutionaries in Cambodia Opposes the Trend of Peace and Stability in Southeast Asia"]

[Text] While the general public, including those with conscience in the United States, expressed the wish for peaceful settlement of armed confrontation in all parts of the world, including the confrontation between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries caused by their disagreement over the Cambodian issue, the Reagan administration has taken actions that run counter to humanity's aspirations. The U.S. Government recently made an official decision to provide \$5 million in financial assistance for the counterrevolutionaries in Cambodia. This money will be spent mainly for military purposes through some ASEAN countries, such as Thailand.

Those following the situation in Cambodia know well that the Reagan administration has involved itself in the Cambodian issue during the past several years by giving humanitarian assistance to the Cambodian reactionaries so that they can oppose the Cambodian people's revival. In supplying oxygen to prolong the life of the tripartite Cambodian reactionaries in the face of the vigorous attacks mounted by the Cambodian armed forces and people with the cooperation of Vietnamese volunteer troops along the Cambodian-Thai border, the Reagan administration recently hastened to formally announce additional assistance for the Cambodian counterrevolutionaries. This constitutes evidence showing to the people in general U.S. intentions to prolong the tense situation in the region and its hope of again involving itself in the region, thus seriously opposing the trend of peace and stability in Southeast Asia and directly opposing the Cambodian people's revival efforts.

Nevertheless, the people in general know well that the \$5 million given to the Cambodian reactionaries by the United States cannot reverse the situation in Cambodia. The situation in this country over the past 6 years is clear proof of the matter. During the past few months, the Cambodian people have wiped out as many as 10,000 men of the genocidal Pol Pot clique and other Cambodian reactionaries, captured hundreds of prisoners, completely dismantled many of their strongholds along the Cambodian-Thai border, and captured and destroyed tens of thousands of metric tons of their weapons

and other war means. This is concrete proof which cannot be denied by anyone--proof of the growth and strength of the PRK and of the unyielding spirit of the Cambodian people. It also shows the solid and lasting militant alliance among the peoples of the three Indochinese countries.

To save their henchmen in Cambodia from complete extermination, the U.S. imperialists, the Beijing reactionaries, and the ultrarightists in Thailand--relying on U.S. financial assistance and on the money, weapons, and military advisers of the Chinese reactionaries, and with the support of the Thai ultrarightists--continue to muster and strengthen the counter-revolutionary forces in Cambodia for use as tools to confuse and sabotage the revolutionary cause of the Cambodian people as well as the cause of socialist construction in Laos and Vietnam. However, with the unyielding spirit of the Angkor people and the support of the epochal strength, and closely cooperating with the Lao and Vietnamese peoples, the fraternal Cambodian people, closely rallying under the KPRP, the PRK Government, and the KUFNCD, will score greater, all-round, and firmer victories in the cause of defending and building their beloved fatherland.

CSO: 4206/110

LAOS

# THAI PURCHASE OF F-16'S FROM U.S. DISCUSSED

BK090608 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0530 GMT 6 Apr 85

["Talk": "F-16 or Death of the Thai People Through Poverty"]

[Text] Poverty and death caused by poverty and lack of food are currently threatening the Thai people. An estimated 50,500 children of the poor Thai people, particularly the northeastern people, have been ill and died annually due to malnutrition. It can be said that approximately six innocent Thai children die of starvation every hour. Parallel with the increase of the population in the past 2 decades, the number of poor people has swiftly multiplied and the rate of death of Thai children due to malnutrition has increased as well. This is why Thai children, particularly the poor northeastern children, have been forced to sell their labor and have been inhumanely exploited by the capitalists in Thailand. As a result, Thailand has become a leading country in child labor exploitation, according to THAI WIWAT journal dated 2-8 March 1985, page 22. The number of the unemployed people in Thailand, including the semi-unemployed, may total 12 million people at present.

Faced with this economic crisis and the people's poverty and death, the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles have occupied themselves with internal disputes and power struggles and have gone to the extent of serving foreigners' aggressive policies instead of being concerned about the fate and future of the people and seeking ways to alleviate the plight of the poverty-stricken people in the northeast and south as well as of the laboring people living in more than 30 slums in Bangkok. The reactionaries have also competed to encourage Beijing to exert pressure on various groups in the Thai ruling circles in the hope of fulfilling their ambition of carrying out the greater Thailand doctrine in the same manner as Athit Kamlang-ek, Thailand's supreme commander and army commander in chief, has been doing all along.

Athit Kamlang-ek has broken the back of the Thai people and trampled Thai-Lao relations underfoot by sending regular troops to invade and nibble at Lao territory in Paklai District, Sayaboury Province, in June last year. Moreover, he has stubbornly and brazenly handed over Thai territory to the Pol Pot clique for use as a sanctuary and has directly taken part in Beijing's war against the PRK. The Thai ultrarightist reactionaries have also put pressure

on the government and all sectors disapproving of the use of a huge budget to purchase F-16 aircraft from the United States, taking into consideration Thailand's current economic crisis and the Thai people's poor living conditions. One opinion indicates that it would be much better if the Thai Government used the almost 9 billion baht to be allocated for the purchase of the aircraft to resolve the country's economic problems and to help the poor people or improve the soldiers' welfare. Many people asked where Thailand will get the money to buy the F-16 aircraft as it is now overwhelmed with foreign debts. It is easy to answer this question: They will force the Thai people to pay for them by increasing taxes or barter rice, cassava, and other Thai products or ask the United States to buy these Thai products. It was revealed that, if necessary, Beijing would lend Thailand \$100 million with a 25-year repayment term in order to enable Thailand to have the money to buy the aircraft.

Nevertheless, Thai people who are making a living from hand to mouth have been worried and have increasingly disapproved of the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles led by Athit Kamlang-ek, who is the cause of the current political and economic crisis in Thailand. It will be the laboring Thai people who will suffer poverty and hardships and die of starvation as a result of the government's activities in requesting foreign loans for buying weapons and in bartering rice and other crops. Moreover, the purchase of weapons and modern warplanes will only lead to a war in accordance with Beijing's wirepulling scheme and will lead to the killing of the Thai people themselves as well as people in neighboring countries. It will not help to promote peace or improve the Thai people's living conditions.

CSO: 4206/110

LAOS

COMMENTARY HAILS JOINT STATEMENT ISSUED WITH MPR

BK061125 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Unattributed commentary: "Constructive Initiative for Peace in Asia and the Pacific Region"]

[Text] Comrade Mangalyn Dugersuren, member of the MPRP Central Committee and foreign minister of the MPR, paid an official friendship visit to the LPDR 26-29 March at the invitation of the LPDR Government. During his successful visit to the LPDR, the comrade MPR foreign minister paid a courtesy call on Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the LPRP and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the LPDR, and held talks with Comrade Phoun Sipaseut, foreign affairs minister of the LPDR. During the talks, the two sides reaffirmed the determination of their governments to strengthen and consolidate further the fraternal relations and cooperation between the LPDR and the MPR in conformity with the treaty of friendship and cooperation signed by the two countries in 1979. In addition to adopting a unanimous evaluation of the world situation and in the face of the confusing situation in Asia and the Pacific--especially in Southeast and Southwest Asia, resulting from the aggressive activities carried out by the U.S. imperialists in collusion with the big-nation expansionist-hegemonists and other international reactionary forces--the two sides unanimously agreed that the realization of the constructive initiatives and proposals of the Soviet Union, the Indochinese countries, the MPR, and other countries will contribute to improving the situation in this region.

It is well known that the current situation in Asia and the Pacific is very tense because the U.S. imperialists have tried to instigate and pressure the countries in this region to come into the orbit of their arms race. At the same time, they are also trying to revive the Japanese militarist system and to create a tripartite alliance of Washington, Tokyo, and Seoul. At the same time, the imperialists and their allies are also trying to set up a Pacific community--which is a new political and military organization called a collateral strategy of the imperialists and the expansionist-hegemonists--to threaten the peace, stability, and independence of the countries in this part of the world.

The situation in Southeast Asia is also becoming dangerously tense due to the dark schemes of and barbarous acts committed by the Chinese big-nation



expansionist-hegemonists and their reactionary henchmen in this region, who are waging an undeclared war against the Cambodian people--in which they have instructed the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles to attack and nibble at Lao territory in Paklai District, Sayaboury Province, since June 1984--and who are noisily slandering and threatening Vietnam with the vehement aim of creating a hostile atmosphere in this part of the world.

In face of this dangerously tense situation, all peace-loving people in the world have no choice but to maintain a high sense of vigilance; remain prepared to smash all adventurous schemes of the imperialists and the other reactionary forces to consolidate peace and to ensure security for the countries in this region; positively support the peace initiatives of and cooperate with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries; employ all necessary measures to oppose the imperialists' arms race; do away with the danger of the threat of war so as to achieve a fundamental change in international relations conducive to disarmament, detente, and cooperation; support the initiative of the MPR on the signing of a treaty on nonaggression and nonuse of force in relations among the countries of Asia and the Pacific, including a UN-endorsed statement on the right of nations to exist in peace in accordance with the MPR's initiative; and support the initiatives of the three Indochinese countries set forth in the joint statements of the conferences of the foreign ministers of Laos, Vietnam, and the PRK on several occasions, especially the recent 10th conference, aimed at establishing normal, good-neighborly relations among all the nations in this region and at turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation.

Therefore, the unanimous view expressed by the Lao and MPR foreign ministers in the 29 March 1984 joint statement that the realization of the constructive initiatives and proposals of the Soviet Union, the Indochinese countries, the MPR, and the other countries will contribute to improving the situation in this part of the world is a correct and reasonable appraisal and a thorough evaluation of the situation by genuine peace seekers. This is because the peace initiatives and constructive proposals of the Soviet Union, the Indochinese countries, and the MPR--aimed at settling problems in the region through peaceful means and at ensuring peace, stability, and independence for the countries in this region--are absolutely correct and reasonable. That is why they have received more and more support from all peace-loving peoples in Asia, the Pacific, and the world.

CSO: 4206/110

LAOS

PHOUMI VONGVICHIT, SOVIET VISITORS ATTEND RALLY

BK101222 Vientiane KPL in English 0900 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] Vientiane, April 10 (KPL)--A 1,000-strong mass rally was organized here yesterday to begin the commemoration of the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism. The rally was presided over by Phoumi Vongvichit, Political Bureau member of the party CC, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Lao PDR and president of the organizing committee for the celebration of the anniversary.

In attendance were members of the party CC, the Council of Ministers, the People's Supreme Assembly and representatives of mass organizations and the Vientiane population.

Also present at the meeting were a visiting delegation of the Soviet Peace Committee led by Kalayan Kalousk Anousavanonich [name as received], member of its presidium, president of the Armenian Peace Committee and member of the Armenian Communist Party CC, and Vladimir Sobchenko, Soviet ambassador here.

In their speeches, Thongsavat Gnamani, member of the organizing committee for the celebration of the historical day, and K. K. Anousabanovitch [as received] traced the causes of the Second World War to the Hitlerite fascism and Japanese militarism.

They also spoke of the victories of the Soviet Red Army over the enemies, which led to the liberation of a number of countries in Europe and Asia, and the building of socialism there.

"The successive victories won by the Soviet Red Army since 1943 had positive influence on the Indochinese Revolution--the uprising of the Vietnamese people in August 1945 and the uprising of the Lao people in October 1945," said T. Gnamani.

CSO: 4200/776

LAOS

• BRIEFS

**VIENTIANE TRANSPORT, POST GETS AWARD**--Vientiane, April 8 (KPL)--General Sisavat Keobounphan, secretary of the LPRP CC, secretary of the Vientiane party committee, presented here, on April 5, a victory banner of 1984 to the transports, post and construction service of Vientiane in recognition of its remarkable achievements in national safeguarding and socialist construction in the country. Present on the occasion were Dr. Siho Bannavong, mayor of Vientiane, Ui Soumountha, deputy-minister of transport and post, and other officials. Sisavat Keobounphan gave a speech to the gathering. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0924 GMT 8 Apr 85 BK]

**ECONOMIC MEMORANDUM WITH SRV**--Vientiane, April 8 (KPL)--A memorandum on economic cooperation for 1985 between Oudomsai Province of Laos and Ha Nam Ninh Province of Vietnam was recently signed in Oudomsai. Signatories were Somnuk, deputy-head of the Oudomsai trade service, and Tran Quoc, deputy-head of the import-export company of Ha Nam Ninh. The memorandum promises for further cooperation between the two provinces as well as the Lao and Vietnamese peoples. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0926 GMT 8 Apr 85 BK]

**COOPERATION WITH HANOI**--Vientiane, April 8 (KPL)--Talks on technical cooperation between Vientiane and Hanoi were held here on April 5 by Sai Phakaseum, deputy minister and head of the Vientiane communications, transport, post and construction service, and Pham Yu, head of a visiting delegation of the Hanoi communications and construction service. Basing themselves on the special alliance, cooperation and friendship between the capitals of the two countries, the two sides unanimously decided to give mutual assistance in their controlling, managing and construction work. The Vietnamese side would also help to conduct a feasibility study and build a park in Vientiane. The visiting Vietnamese delegation arrived here on April 4. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0931 GMT 8 Apr 85 BK]

**USSR ART TROUPE**--Vientiane, April 8 (KPL)--The people's artist of the Belorussian Soviet Socialist Republic recently arrived here on a performance tour on the occasion of the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the triumph over Hitlerite fascism. The troupe gave performances at the Vientiane theater on April 2, 3 and 4. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0930 GMT 8 Apr 85 BK]

CSO: 4200/776

MALAYSIA

NEW INCENTIVES GRANTED TO FOREIGN INVESTORS

Majority Equity Approved

Kuala Lumpur BERITA HARIAN in Malay 27 Feb 85 p 1

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Tuesday [26 February]--The government has set four conditions under which foreign investors will be permitted to hold majority equity in a new company employing sophisticated technology and in which a great deal of capital has been invested.

These conditions are: the amount invested must exceed M\$50 million, sophisticated technology must be employed, products must be oriented toward export, and the focus must be on research and development (R & D).

Haji Muhyidin Mohd. Yassin, deputy minister of trade, said the government would oversee compliance with these conditions to ensure that foreign investors do not abuse this privilege to avoid meeting the conditions under which they may operate as established by the New Economic Policy (NEP).

Detailed information on this program is being prepared and will be made public officially within 2 months.

Speaking to newsmen after opening a seminar on "Investment in Malaysia: In 1985 and the Years Following," conducted by the Accounting Studies Department of the MARA [Council of Trust for the Indigenous People] Technology Institute (ITI) here today, the deputy minister said his ministry would decide which of the economic sectors were appropriate for investments of more than M\$50 million.

"Technology employed in these sectors should be more sophisticated than that now employed in businesses in which domestic investors have placed their money and should use domestic resources that will encourage the establishment of industries employing high technology."

Investment by foreigners who are willing to set aside 80 percent of their production for export as well as set up appropriate research and development offices will also be given consideration.

The deputy minister said that half of the investors, particularly foreign investors, do not feel they will need to reorganize their share structure in ac-

cordance with the NEP with the new concessions announced by Prime Minister Datuk Seri Dr Mahathir Mohamad recently.

Companies ready to make such investment that have been directed to reorganize their equity structure are urged to do so as quickly as possible.

Last January Datuk Seri Dr Mahathir Mohamad announced that the government had agreed to offer these incentives to foreign companies to encourage much more foreign investment.

#### Editorial Encourages More Investment

Kuala Lumpur BERITA HARIAN in Malay 28 Feb 85 p 10

[Text] It cannot be denied that foreign capital is the prime mover of industry in our country. Since the beginning foreign capital was at the core of modernizing Malaysia's economy. The importance of foreign capital was not ignored when we achieved independence and began to plan our national economic development. Malaysia needs foreign capital not only because there is insufficient domestic capital but because foreign capital brings with it very much needed organizational and technological expertise. Since the industrial plan was launched on a grand scale in the mid-sixties, the amount of foreign capital invested in Malaysia has risen sharply. In addition to traditional European investors, throngs of new investors came to this country from Singapore, Hong Kong, Japan, India, Australia and the United States.

Although a number of policies were established and requirements were levied for controlling foreign capital to ensure that it was used in accordance with national aspirations and targets, Malaysia avoided doing anything that could be considered as nationalization of the economy. Because of its open door and specific policies, foreign investors continued to come to Malaysia to expand their initial investments and to make new investments. Even though foreign capital is no longer growing as rapidly as Malaysian investment, it continues to make an important contribution to the Malaysian economy. As of 1983, foreign capital invested in the corporate sector was estimated at M\$16.7 billion or 33.6 percent of the total capital invested in this sector compared with M\$13.9 billion or 42.9 percent invested as of the end of 1980.

The government has offered various incentives, including exemption from share reorganization under the New Economic Policy, to further encourage foreign investors to come to and remain in this country. Companies that operate in the free economic zones and produce goods for export are included among companies that are exempt from share reorganization. The government now is also offering the right of majority equity to foreign investors who establish new factories in this country if they meet certain conditions.

These new conditions are aimed at attracting industries with greater capitalization and employing sophisticated technology in line with the national policy for expanding the industrial base and gaining modern technology. Haji Muhyidin Mohd. Yassin, deputy minister for trade and industry, noted the four conditions as capital in excess of M\$50 million, production based on exports, employment of sophisticated technology and great outlay for research and development.



Since much domestic capital is invested in industries based on farming and mining under the reorganization program, domestic capitalists are able to enter the manufacturing field only on a limited scale. Priority for the government's limited capabilities is given to investment considered important for national interests such as heavy industry. Therefore, it is appropriate for Malaysia to continue to provide new incentives to foreign investors to invest in this country.

Further, we must admit that capital alone is no guarantee of success when fields which we should promote involve a certain expertise, sophisticated technology, and widespread international marketing. This is why we feel foreign investors are important. However, the entry of more foreign investors who bring with them their sophisticated technology is meaningless if they do not transfer their expertise to the domestic population. In this connection, certain conditions must be established so that there is complete transfer of technology.

Although Malaysia is now accepted as one of the biggest producers of electronic components in the world, some doubts are raised about our capability to produce these components. The transfer of technology by foreign companies in this field is not total, and many things are not taught to domestic workers. To assist in improving domestic technology, we must sincerely think about immediately establishing a technological research and development body such as been created in Japan and South Korea. This would create broader and more meaningful opportunities than those provided by expert foreign investors in this country.

6804

CSO: 4213/181



MALAYSIA

ACTING PREMIER WARNS OPPOSITION OVER ELECTION

BK121549 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Text] Opposition parties in Sabah will be held responsible for any effect arising from the racial and religious sentiments being used in current Sabah election campaign. The Acting Prime Minister Datuk Musa Hitam told a news conference in Kota Kinabalu at the end of his 2-day visit to Sabah that these sentiments could affect the unity and security of the state. He (?named) one particular opposition party that it is even [word indistinct] and causing the people to hate the state and federal governments.

Datuk Musa said the federal government gives equal rights for all in the country. He ensured Kadazans, especially those of the Christian faith that there should not be additional cause to threat of racial and religious sentiments being used by the opposition party. He also ensured that the aspirations of the Kadazans in the state can be accepted. The acting prime minister assured that equal rights are guaranteed under the federal constitution. That is why the people in Sabah should not allow these elements to disrupt the good records Sabah has in the maintenance of unity and security. The acting prime minister commented on the Amanah Saham Nasional [National Unit Trust Fund] scheme in Sabah. He assured ASN [Amanah Saham Nasional] unit holders that it was beneficial to invest with the trust scheme and that the ASN will pay dividends to them. The acting prime minister and his delegation returned to Kuala Lumpur this evening.

CSO: 4200/780

28 April 1985

## MALAYSIA

## MAHATHIR REJECTS OPPOSITION'S CORRUPTION CHARGES

BK040946 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in Malay 0900 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir has sharply criticized opposition parties who accused him of receiving properties from the Sabah government for his strong support of the Berjaya Party. The prime minister said they accused him of receiving land and other properties from the Sabah government.

Speaking to the public at Kampong Incing, Membakut, today he said that the federal government supports the Berjaya Party because it has shown responsibility and skill in administering the country in the interests of the people. The Berjaya Party has made several improvements and implemented development programs for the people's benefit since it took power 9 years ago. The federal government is satisfied with the changes and is confident that further improvements will be made under the leadership of Datuk Harries Salleh.

Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir said no one can deny that relations between the people of Sabah and their counterparts in peninsular Malaysia can be further improved under Berjaya leadership.

About 2,000 people were at hand at the Sekolah Kebangsaan Kampong Pimping field to welcome the prime minister and his delegation. He will make another speech to a public gathering at the Kota Kinabalu municipal council field this evening.

CSO: 4213/193-A

MALAYSIA

AUSTRALIAN PROPOSAL TO RAISE TUITION FEES PROTESTED

Kuala Lumpur UTUSAN MALAYSIA in Malay 6 Mar 85 p 8

[Editorial: "Tuition Fees in Australia"]

[Text] If there is something less joyous in the 3-day visit to Malaysia of Mr Bill Hayden, Australia's foreign minister, it is the debate about tuition fees for Malaysian students demanded by that kangaroo country.

The position of the Labor Government headed by Mr Bob Hawke on the Kampuchean issue, which earlier had been opposed by ASEAN [Association of Southeast Asian Nations], including Malaysia, apparently has now received the blessing of Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir.

However, this is not the case as far as raising tuition fees is concerned. This has been opposed since the visit of the prime minister to Canberra last August, and opposition continues during this visit of Mr Hayden. This became evident from the reluctance of both parties, Mr Hayden as well as Education Minister Datuk Abdullah Ahmad Badawi, to make any further comment on this matter after they met.

The Australian government apparently is under strong pressure at home to increase tuition fees for foreign students. If they are raised, not only the more than 7,000 Malaysian students now pursuing their studies there will suffer but so will all students in the future.

The same thing happened to Malaysia for the first time when Britain raised its tuition fees for foreign students several years ago. As a result, many of our students transferred from traditional universities to those in America, Canada and Australia.

Now Australia is following Britain's course. For students who receive government scholarships, it means the government will have to spend more money again to send students to that country.

However, those who will take a much greater beating are the students who receive no scholarships from anyone. To date most students have chosen Australia because its tuition fees were relatively low and because Australia was located near Malaysia.

If Australia raises its fees, it means that students who receive government scholarships will have to find less expensive places in which to study such as Canada and America.

Even though we understand the burden placed on the Australian government in providing education to foreign students in their country, we hope it will not view this matter solely from a financial perspective.

That government should assess the importance of providing education to foreign students from the standpoint of public relations between our two countries, the long-term benefits gained from the perception of Australia as a place to acquire an education and so on before it makes a definite decision to raise tuition fees.

6804

CSO: 4213/181

28 April 1985

## MALAYSIA

## ISLAMIC BANK SUCCEEDS

## Second Year Profitable

Kuala Lumpur BERITA HARIAN in Malay 28 Feb 85 p 1

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Wednesday [27 February]--The Malaysian Islamic Bank, Ltd, forecast it would record a profit of M\$3.8 million in the fiscal year ending 30 June 1985 compared with a loss for the first year of operation of M\$1.77 million.

For the first 6 months ending 31 December, profits before audit were M\$2.23 million.

Raja Tan Sri Mohar Badiozaman, the bank's president, said the first year's losses were caused by pre-operation outlays of M\$1.29 million and Muslim tithe payments of M\$483,547.

He said net profits of the Islamic Bank were M\$463,989 for an estimated 18 months operation.

Speaking at an enlarged session when chairing the first annual general meeting of that bank here this afternoon, he said losses suffered by the Islamic Bank were not unusual but were losses generally faced by all new banks when beginning operations.

"Nevertheless, the Islamic Bank was able to recover its capital in only 1 and 1/2 years compared with the 3 years ordinarily needed for this purpose by other banks," he remarked.

## Editorial Hales Success

Kuala Lumpur UTUSAN MALAYSIA in Malay 1 Mar 85 p 8

[Text] For those who still say the establishment of the Malaysian Islamic Bank 2 years ago was fruitless and unprofitable for Muslims, the official report published yesterday about that bank's success should convince them that such allegations perhaps were made by anti-Islamic elements.

According to a statement made by Raja Tan Sri Mohar Badiozaman, president of the Malaysian Islamic Bank, Ltd, profits for the second year of operation,

before taxes and Muslim tithe, were M\$2.23 million calculated as of last December.

This much profit was not foreseen and is a great attainment for a new bank established also under a new business system.

Further, he said, under ordinary circumstances 3 years are needed by a bank to achieve a return on its capital while the new Islamic Bank was operating for only 1 and 1/2 years as of last December.

Actually, it is not unusual for most new banks established anywhere to lose M\$1.8 million in the first year of operation. So, it is not frivolous to forecast that the Islamic Bank will be able to garner greater profits in the future.

Since it opened 2 years ago, people of various nationalities and religions have dealt with the Islamic Bank.

As of the end of last year, there were 56,074 depositors with total deposits of M\$275 million. Two percent of the depositors were non-Muslims.

Since it was established, the Islamic Bank has created 10 branches in Malaysia. Many more branches are planned including a branch in both Kota Kinabalu and Kuching.

When it was established, some people doubted that an Islamic Bank which operated without charging interest could succeed as a financial institution based on Islamic law.

Evidently those doubts have now been dispelled, and in their place full confidence has been established in the bank with expectations that it will be the best example of the excellence of an Islamic system based on laws created by Allah Himself manifested in Islamic law handed down by His Prophet, Muhamad, S.A.W. [may the Lord bless him and give him peace].

As Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir said the other day, the Islamic Bank is an Islamic revival activity established in line with the policy of adopting Islamic values in this country at the present time.

6804

CSO: 4213/181



MALAYSIA

DEPUTY HOME MINISTER ON U.S. DOLLAR, CPM

BK081550 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1330 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Excerpts] Malaysia hopes that the U.S. dollar will remain stable in the future because its fluctuation can adversely affect this country's economy.

The Dewan [House of Representatives] was also told that it is difficult for the government to stop the people from listening to the radio broadcasts of the outlawed Communist Party of Malaya [CPM]. But, he hoped that the listeners will not be influenced by the propaganda. Deputy Home Minister Encik Radzi Sheikh Ahmad said the government checks on not only individuals who are active insurgents but also those who sympathize with or support the CPM. It will take action against these people once it has sufficient evidence against them. He was replying to a supplementary question from Encik Ibrahim Haji Hassan, Barisan Nasional [National Front] Kuala (Hulu).

(?Replying to) a question from Haji Mohamed Haji Amin Haji Daud, Barisan Nasional Pekan, Encik Radzi said the government is aware that the CPM uses its puppet organizations such as Paperi [Islamic Brotherhood Party], and Revolusioner Melayu [Malay Nationalist Revolutionary Party of Malaya] in making use of religious (?overtures) as a tool. He said the CPM also disseminated propaganda through the Radio Demodراسي Malaya [Voice of Malayan Democracy] and distributed procommunist leaflets in an attempt to topple the government by force.

Answering another supplementary question from Datuk Haji Zaidin Haji Mat Diah, Barisan Nasional Padang Rengat, Encik Radzi said the CPM did not select its present targets to disseminate its propaganda but carried out its activities on an overall basis.

CSO: 4200/780

MALAYSIA

MINISTER SAYS OPPOSITION CANNOT 'DEFEND' SABAH

BK081340 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] The security of the people of Sabah cannot be guaranteed if they choose the opposition to rule the state. The minister of trade and industry, Tengku Razaleigh Hamzah, said this while addressing more than 1,000 people at Koto Belut's Community Center today. He said the opposition parties would not be able to defend the state in case of threats if the Federal Government did not provide its support. This would jeopardize the tempo of the development, like what had happened in Belantan during the past regime. The people in Sabah should therefore continue to support Barisan Nasional [National Front]--Berjaya, which had proven its capability.

Tengku Razaleigh advised the people not to be influenced by emotions during the state elections, which would lead them to choose wrong candidates. He was confident that all Barisan Nasional candidates would be returned with a resounding majority.

On Labuan, Tengku Razaleigh explained the move to make the island part of a federal territory as wise because it enables the state government to concentrate on the development of the other parts of the state. Tengku Razaleigh stressed that the island was not handed over to peninsular Malaysia but to the Federal Government.

CSO: 4200/780

MALAYSIA

COMMENTARY VIEWS U.S. AID TO CAMBODIAN GROUPS

BK120705 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Unattributed Commentary]

[Text] An encouraging trend which is welcomed most warmly by Malaysia and its ASEAN partners is the revival of interest in the Indochina region by the American administration and the United States Congress. Last month, the lower house of the federal legislature, the House of Representatives, voted to give a sum [of] U.S.\$5 million to noncommunist Kampuchean guerrillas for fighting Vietnamese troops. However, the American constitutional system is such that the upper house, the Senate, has also to approve this vote before it can be sent to the White House for President Ronald Reagan's consent and signature.

The president's signature is a foregone conclusion, as he had been quite consistent in his support for nationalist movement that are anticommunist in character. In this instance, it is the Senate's decision about which there was, until recently, much concern and even an element of doubt among the ASEAN states as well as other members of the international community that would like to see a peaceful solution to the Kampuchean issue. Early this week, a U.S. senator arrived in Singapore and he was briefed on ASEAN's stand concerning military aid or other forms of aid to the Kampuchean guerrillas. Senator Murkowski, apart from being a member of the influential Senate Foreign Relations Committee, is also chairman of that group's subcommittee on East Asia and the Pacific. He has returned home with a first-hand impression of the current political and diplomatic [word indistinct] concerning Kampuchea. He has stated that the U.S. Senate would discuss whether Washington should play a more active part in helping to end the conflict.

Whatever may transpire as a result of that discussion and debate in the U.S. Senate, ASEAN is hopeful that the American legislature will take cognitions of the unanimity with which this association approves the proposal to give direct aid to the guerrillas. Further, the senators should have no illusions concerning the threat that the Vietnamese military moves so (?close) the Thai border poses for all of Southeast Asia. [Sentence as heard] It is important for the United States to lend a helping hand to the guerrillas to sustain their morale. Also, it will serve as a warning to other subversive elements that may be tempted to step up the attacks, both overt or covert on the established governments in this region.

Nothing would be more inimical to American interests, both strategic and economic. It is, of course, understandable that after their hasty retreat from the former South Vietnam and Saigon, the Americans are cautious about getting involved in another war in Asia. However, that was 10 years ago and numerous changes had taken place since. The U.S. should give priority to sustaining the resilience of ASEAN. One way of doing that is to help to stem the tide of Vietnamese encroachment into Thailand. ASEAN has always emphasized its readiness to negotiate for a political settlement of the Kampuchean problem. The United States can play a more active role in this matter, too.

CSO: 4200/780

MALAYSIA

BRIEFS

**ILLEGAL INDONESIAN IMMIGRANTS DEPORTED**--Malaysia has deported about 18,000 Indonesians who entered the country illegally in the last 10 years. The deputy minister of home affairs, Mr Radzi Sheikh Ahmad, said they were caught without valid work or entry permits. He was speaking to reporters after opening the Federal Territory Pemadam [Malaysian National Association Against Drug Abuse] general meeting in Kuala Lumpur yesterday. [Excerpt] [Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 7 Apr 85 BK]

**GABONESE DELEGATION RECEIVED**--Malaysia is considering giving material assistance to help the Republic of Gabon to set up an international center for Bantu and Islamic civilization. The acting prime minister, Datuk Musa Hitam, says Malaysia will give due attention to the request from Gabon and appropriate action will be taken soon. The deputy secretary general of foreign affairs, Datuk Mon Jamaluddin, told this to newsmen after a meeting between Datuk Musa and the special envoy of Gabon, (El Haj Mouaffa Boust), in Kuala Lumpur this morning. The Gabon special envoy is leading a four-man delegation on a 10-day tour of Indonesia, Brunei, Singapore, and Malaysia. Malaysia had agreed in principle to assist Gabon to establish the center during the Organization of Islamic Conference [OIC] summit in Casablanca early last year. Datuk Musa said Malaysia will support all identification activities on Islamic civilization and culture undertaken by OIC member countries. Datuk Musa also hoped that more delegations from Gabon will visit Malaysia to discuss bilateral matters. [Text] [Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 9 Apr 85 BK]

**ACTING PREMIER VISITS SABAH**--Datuk Musa Hitam has warned that the existence of certain elements which are using racial and religious sentiments for their own negative purposes [sentence as heard]. This could threaten stability and create disunity. The acting prime minister said if the people fall victim to such sentiments, development will be affected. Datuk Musa was speaking to a large crowd at the Kota Kinabalu airport on arrival for a 2-day visit to the state. He said the government is fair to all and the aspirations of every race are taken into account when implementing projects and formulating strategies. He went on to say that the government had pledged to maintain unity and stability in Sabah. Both Sabah and Sarawak have been left behind in the development process but had made good progress under the present administration. The people must ensure that development continues. This afternoon the acting prime minister will declare open the Tenom-Pangi hydroelectric project. [Text] [Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 11 Apr 85 BK]

RECOGNITION OF SUDAN LEADERS--The Minister of Foreign Affairs Tengku Ahmad Rithahuddeen has clarified that the question of Malaysia's recognition of the new government of Sudan does not arise because recent developments in the African State is an internal matter of that country. Malaysia recognizes the government which the people of Sudan accept. According to a BERNAMA report that appeared on two local dailies yesterday, the minister said in a statement that he has not been critical on the matter. The report said that Malaysia will be forced to recognize the new Sudanese military government if the people of that country accepted it. [Text] [Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 12 Apr 85 BK]

SABAH VISIT--The deputy foreign minister, Encik Abdul Kadir Sheikh Fadzir, has warned that Filipino refugees and Indonesian workers who caused trouble in Sabah will be sent back to their countries. He said these people had been involved in [words indistinct] politics and [words indistinct] to law. Enick Abdul Kadir, who arrived in Sandakan today for a visit, said the federal government had taken measures to stop the inflow of refugees into Sabah. Earlier, he was briefed by leaders of the Filipino and Indonesian communities in Sandakan. On the coming Sabah state elections, Encik Abdul Kadir said he noted that opposition parties, especially Parti Bersatu Sabah--PBS [Sabah United Party] and USNO [United Sabah National Organization], were embarking on a very dangerous trend of politics by harping on religious and racial issues. He urged the people to again give their mandate to Berjaya, which is a moderate party. [Text] [Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 13 Apr 85 BK]

CSO: 4200/780



PHILIPPINES

EMBASSY SENDS NOTE VERBALE TO JAPAN ON AQUINO WITNESSES

HK140404 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 12 Apr 85 p 24

[Text] The Tanodbayan has given the assurance that the six Japanese journalists who were invited to testify at the Aquino-Galman double murder trial would be free from arrest, prosecution and detention.

The six are freelance reporter Kiyoshi Wakamiya, Katsuo Ueda of the KYODO News Service, Kasumato Iwata of ABC News in Tokyo, Masaaki Serita of ABC News, Togo Tajika of Tokyo Broadcasting System and Toshiyuki Matsumoto of Sygma Photo Agency.

They joined former Sen Benigno S. Aquino Jr on his trip from Taipei to Manila on 21 August 1983 before he was shot on his arrival.

One of the conditions they set for their appearance at the Sandiganbayan trial is that "the government and/or the judicial authority of the Philippines will not arrest, prosecute, detain or in any way restrict the freedom of the said persons nor attach any property of the said persons with respect to their activities...."

However, in a note verbale sent by the Philippine Embassy in Tokyo to the Japanese Foreign Ministry, Manuel Herrera, head of the prosecution panel, was quoted as saying that the Tanodbayan cannot assure that the request can be granted.

"It is believed that there is no legal basis for the Philippine authorities to profess their assurance," Herrera explained in the note verbale.

The note verbale contained the request of the Sandiganbayan, which is trying the case, for the Japanese Foreign Ministry to intercede with the appropriate Japanese authorities to have the subpoenas for the six Japanese served "at the earliest possible time."

For the service of the summons to be valid in the Philippines, the note verbale said, it should be delivered to each of the Japanese witnesses personally or left at his address with "some person of suitable age and discretion." While the Tanodbayan could not assure that the Japanese journalists would be immune from arrest and suits, Herrera said measures will be taken to provide them with security if they testify.

Aside from the immunity being sought by the Japanese, they also asked for protection if they decide to come to Manila and testify as witnesses.

The Tanodbayan and the Sandigabayan, through the Philippine Ministry of Foreign Affairs, have sought the appearance of the six Japanese at the trial this month and at the expense of the Philippine Government.

Of the six Japanese being sought, only Wakamiya has so far expressed willingness to testify.

In a letter to Herrera, Wakamiya set two conditions for his testimony: an invitation for his appearance to the trial be coursed through the Japanese Embassy in Manila and that he would not be prevented from entering the country.

The freelance journalist said that on 12 August last year, on the first death anniversary of Aquino, he was barred by immigration officers and the Aviation Security Command from entering the country for being an "undesirable alien."

Although he arrived at the Manila International Airport, he was sent back to Japan within an hour after he arrived.

Serita and Iwata were in Manila on a press coverage last month. They met with Herrera and told him they would have first to secure the clearance from their head office before they could testify.

The Tanodbayan has not received word whether the two journalists were allowed to testify.

Meanwhile, the Tanodbayan prosecution panel filed a motion at the Sandiganbayan opposing the move of the defense lawyers to exclude the testimonies before the Agrava Fact-Finding Board of the eight accessories accused, including Armed Forces Chief of Staff (on leave) Gen Fabian C. Ver and Maj Gen Prospero Olivas, from being used as evidence against them.

In a seven-page motion, Herrera said that at the time the eight accused accessories testified before the board, they did not invoke their right against self-incrimination. He added that the failure to invoke the right should be considered a waiver.

Herrera also said the move to exclude the testimonies is "premature" because the statements of the accused are merely being marked but not yet offered as evidence. He said the time to object to the admissibility of the testimonies is when the prosecution closes its case.

In the motion, Herrera also pointed out that the accused accessories themselves do not claim that their testimonies are self-incriminating, so there should be no valid objection to their being admitted as evidence.

In opposing the prosecution's intention to present the testimonies as evidence of "accessorial acts," defense lawyers cited the immunity provision of Presidential Decree No 1836, which created the fact-finding board, and the constitutional right of the accused against self-incrimination.

PHILIPPINES

LIBERAL PARTY FACTIONS 'CLOSER' TO UNION

HK111409 Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 11 Apr 85 pp 1, 6

[Excerpt] Two factions of the Liberal Party [LP] headed by former Senator Jovito R. Salonga and MP Eva Estrada Kalaw are moving closer to unification, former Senator John Osmena said yesterday.

Osmena, secretary general of the LP-KALAW wing, said the two LP factions have agreed to merge their respective national executive committees with a total membership of 100 to expedite the unification process.

Officials of the two factions met last Monday to thresh out details of their unification at the Quezon City residence of Mrs Judy Roxas, widow of former Senator Gerardo Roxas. She is taking active part in the unification efforts. The same officials will meet again on Monday.

Osmena said LP provincial chairmen have already been appointed in 70 of the country's 75 provinces, in preparation for the 1986 and 1987 elections.

The LP leader said changes of party rules may also be necessary to allow the creation of committees smaller than the national executive committee to speed up resolution of party issues.

In a joint statement of unity last 11 December Salonga and Kalaw appealed to all party officers and members throughout the country to promote party unity and strength.

The two LP officials also created a five-man committee composed of Dr Pedro Yap, as chairman, lawyers Abraham Sarmiento and Manuel Concordia and Osmena and MP Lito Atienza of Manila as members, to recommend mechanics for party unity.

Both Salonga and Kalaw were among the 11 potential opposition presidential standard bearers (PSBS) put up by the Convenor Group four months ago.  
[passage omitted]

CSO: 4200/771

PHILIPPINES

PAPER SAYS U.S. BASES AGREEMENT 'UNSATISFACTORY'

hK081220 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 2 Apr 85 p 4

[Editorial: "RP-U.S. Pact Unsatisfactory"]

[Text] Former Vice-president Emmanuel Pelaez, who was a member of the Philippine panel that negotiated the RP-U.S. bases agreement in 1979, has admitted the pact is inordinately in favor of the Americans.

He told a symposium sponsored by the Manindigan at the Ateneo law school last Friday that the bases agreement "is unsatisfactory, to say the least."

The one-time secretary of foreign affairs said the fact [as published] has no specific provision on whether the Americans could store nuclear weapons in their arsenal in Clark or Subic without informing the Philippine government.

According to him, the agreement allows the U.S. unhampered use of the two U.S. giant bases.

He said that when the question of storage of nuclear weapons came up during the negotiations, the American panel, led by then U.S. Ambassador Michael M. Armacost, told the Filipinos the question had been referred to President Marcos. The Filipino panelists were subsequently told by the Americans that Mr Marcos had resolved the issue in favor of the U.S. government.

Pelaez disclosed the bases agreement expires in 1991 and should not be renewed because it is an "irritant." But should the Philippine government decide on an extension, the new agreement must be embodied in a treaty to be ratified by the Batasang Pambansa and the U.S. Senate.

He also suggested that the matter of extension must also be submitted to the Filipino electorate in a plebiscite as a prerequisite to a new negotiation after 1991.

Palaez' revelation that the bases pact is "unsatisfactory" to the Philippines and, therefore, "satisfactory" to the U.S. may explain why the American government has been sympathetic to the dictatorial Marcos government.

It was the same mistake that the American government committed in Iran and in Nicaragua. Will the Americans never learn?

For us the Philippines, the lesson is test for our best interests, any foreign agreement should be negotiated by Filipino representatives carrying the mandate of the people and not just one man.

CS0: 4200/771

PHILIPPINES

EDITORIAL CRITICIZES ACTING FOREIGN MINISTER'S REACTION ON ASEAN

HK110050 Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 10 Apr 85 p 4

[Text] The statement of Acting Foreign Minister Pacifco Castro the other day on the country's problems could have been phrased more in consonance with the ASEAN's spirit of oneness and mutual concern. In other words, with a little more tact.

Castro said the problem of insurgency--in fact, whatever domestic, political, and economic problem confronts the Philippines today--is an internal one and not a regional problem that should pose a threat to the security of the ASEAN region.

The acting foreign minister was reacting to an earlier expression of grave concern by two ASEAN heads of state over the political developments in the Philippines and Cambodia. Singapore's Lee Kuan Yew and Indonesia's Suharto feared the developments threatened the security of the six-member Association of Southeast Asian Nations.

What Mr Castro probably meant was that domestic problems facing the country are its own and can ably be solved by its people, and that neighbors need not worry that these problems would spill into the region.

Still, it is only understandable and perhaps to be expected that other ASEAN members are apprehensive over the political problems in the Philippines. In fact, their display of concern should be welcome. After all, isn't the ASEAN premised on mutual concern, understanding, and cooperation? Isn't the goal of the association to create a zone of peace and prosperity to all the members can speed up development?

Acting Minister Castro surely knows this, but he must have felt, however, that concern over the Philippine insurgency problem and its possible repercussions on ASEAN security is best aired in an ASEAN summit meeting. He could be right. Discussions on such issues are best held among the heads of state of the region. In the meantime, though, the government should give no cause for doubt that statements like those of Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew and President Suharto are taken in no other light than a sincere expression of concern for Philippine welfare and the larger ASEAN interests.

CSO: 4200/771



PHILIPPINES

PIMENTEL RETAINS CHAIRMANSHIP OF OPPOSITION PARTY

HK091522 Hong Kong AFP in English 1033 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] Cebu, Philippines, April 9 (AFP)--Leading opposition presidential aspirant Aquilino Pimentel has retained chairmanshship of the PDP-Laban party after his rivalry with another party leader reportedly threatened to split party ranks.

Mr Pimentel told reporters last night that National Council leaders through secret balloting in this central city chose the Mindano area council under his leadership to retain the party chairmanship for another year.

Opposition M.P. Ramon Mitra, another presidential contender, has made known his desire to contest the leadership of the party, one of the largest opposition groupings in the country with a reputed 110,000 card-carrying members.

Under the party's voting system, the country's three main island groupings of Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao are represented by nine party delegates each. Mr Mitra represents Luzon.

Mr Pimentel would not say how close the voting went.

Party spokesmen had denied the widely reported rifts, saying the contest for leadership was "healthy" and a "natural event in any party."

The two party stalwarts are among the at least 11 oppositionists vying for the right to challenge the 19-year administration of President Ferdinand Marcos in the 1987 presidential polls.

CSO: 4200/772

PHILIPPINES

RIGHTS GROUP CONDEMNS MARCOS FOR 'ABUSING' POWER

HK090208 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 30 Mar 85 p 2

[Text] The Regional Council of Human Rights in Asia has assailed the Marcos regime for "abusing" its power to arrest without warrant or on the strength of a Preventive Detention Action (PDA).

In a resolution, the human rights group said arrests have frequently "led to maltreatment, torture, involuntary disappearances and salvaging of those arrested."

The group also strongly urged the restoration of the privilege or writ of habeas corpus; repeal of PDS [Presidential Decrees] 1877 and 1877-A which authorize the arrest of any person whose arrest and detention is "in the President's judgement"; repeal of the Constitutional provisions extending immunity from suit to the President and those who act on his instruction; and the adoption of the declaration of the basic duties of ASEAN peoples and governments.

The declaration states, among others, that secret arrests and detention should be banned; the family of persons arrested, lawyers, medical doctors and religious advisers of their choice should be permitted to visit without delay; speedy investigations of persons detained; suspension of officials charged with perpetrating torture or similar acts.

Among the signatories in the resolution of the human rights groups are former supreme Court Chief Justice Roberto Concepcion, former Supreme Court Justice Jose B.L. Reyes, and former senator Jose W. Diokno, all founding members of the group, Sr. Cora Lucero of the Apostolic Center, Loretta Ann P. Rosales of the Alliance of Concerned Teachers, Prof. Haydee B. Yorac of the Free Legal Assistance Group, Alexander Padilla of the Nationalist Alliance for Justice, Freedom and Democracy, Samuel R. Matunog of the Protestant Lawyers League, Zenaida Guezon Avancena of the Concerned Women of the Philippines, and Eduardo G. Araullo of the Movement of Attorneys for Brotherhood, Integrity and Nationalism (MABINI).

CSO: 4200/771

PHILIPPINES

MARCOS ORDERS STUDY ON DISMANTLING GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS

HK100812 Manila METRO MANILA TIMES in English 9 Apr 85 pp 1, 5

[Article by Ed Malay]

[Text] President Marcos yesterday ordered the Special Presidential Reorganization Committee to speed up studies on how to dismantle some 315 government-owned and controlled corporations without affecting the operation of the government.

The president ordered the committee to complete the studies immediately so that public corporations and other government units which have been losing heavily may be phased out.

The government used to own and control about 100 to 150 organizations, agencies, corporations and subsidiaries which operate under the umbrella of different ministries. This number, however, ballooned to its present level after the government, especially the government financial institutions, started foreclosing and taking over the operations and management of distressed companies.

Many of the 315 government-owned and controlled corporations are currently being operated by the National Development Company (NDC), the development Bank of the Philippines (DBP), the Philippine National Bank (PNB), and the government service Insurance System (GSIS), while some operate as subsidiaries of the Philippine National Oil Company (PNOC).

Unfortunately, many of the government-owned and controlled firms have incurred huge foreign loans which have been made part of the country's overall indebtedness. The biggest debtor was the Philippine Nuclear Power Plant in Bataan which was constructed at a cost of more than \$2 billion which was sourced from foreign sources.

The DBP alone is heavily exposed in various industries. Altogether, DBP equity infusion in 38 paper mills has reached P [peso] 2.17 billion; P1.57 billion in 31 mining firms, and P1.47 billion in 120 real estate properties. The bank also has an outstanding loan exposure to at least 15 textile mills which it has foreclosed on and taken over.

The NDC also had its share of "lemons," especially those firms which were surrendered by the Herdis Group of Companies to settle its more than P1.5 billion indebtedness to the government. To top it all, the government, through the DBP and PNB had lent more than P15 billion to Marinduque Mining and Industrial Corporation (MMIC). The second biggest debtor from the private sector was the Construction and Development Corporation of the Philippines (CDCP) which chalked up an indebtedness of more than P5 billion.

Prime Minister Cesar Virata and the Government Corporate Monitoring Committee were also ordered by the President to help facilitate completion of the study. The President's move was part of the government's efforts to trim the number of losing government firms in view of mounting deficits being experienced by these firms.

The deficits of just 15 of the largest government corporations, said the President, reached about P10.2 billion in just one year. The PNB, DBP and the Philippine Export Loan and Guarantee Fund (Philguarantee) are expected to incur cash deficits amounting to P8.5 billion this year.

In his order contained in Letter of Instructions [LOI] No. 1454, the President said two of the most important questions that should be resolved are whether the government units in question "are still relevant or not," and what functions of the government corporations should be transferred to the private sector.

"In short, the target is to eliminate those that are not essential and which do not serve any purpose, merge those that can be merged," the President said. "If they cannot make any money, they don't have any right to be in business," the President stressed.

This, he said, will cut down deficits in the government corporate sector.

The President, however, excluded government banks, including those acquired from the private sector through rescue operations, from the LOI.

He said a special study was being made on ways to improve the operations of government banks such as the Philippine National Bank, Development Bank of the Philippines, Land Bank, Amanah Bank and the acquired banks. These are Philipinas Bank, Associated Bank, Interbank, Union Bank and the Commercial Bank of Manila.

In his instructions, the President pointed out that the growth of the government corporate sector "has become a matter of serious concern." He noted that the claims on scarce government and national resources and the proliferation of subsidiaries were among the reasons for this concern.

The President directed last December that government corporations which are losing money and which are not essentially service-oriented be dismantled.

The dismantling of these government-owned and controlled firms also forms part of the recommendations made by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) which had been urging the government to reduce its participation in the affairs of the private sector.

CSO: 4200/772

PHILLIPINES

MACAPAGAL VIEWS U.S. SUPPORT FOR MARCOS

HK081214 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 31 Mar 85 pp 1-2

[Text] The United States will support President Marcos in a snap or regular polls even if he runs against a moderate political oppositionist friendly to the U.S., the man who preceded Marcos said yesterday.

Former President Diosdado Macapagal, said the economic and foreign policies of the Marcos government have been oriented to please the U.S., and American officials want him to remain in office.

Macapagal, however, expressed fears the U.S. support for Marcos might be a crucial factor in snap or regular presidential poll "because all the presidential candidates supported by the U.S. have won in the previous elections."

Macapagal said the U.S. government was "sympathetic" to him in the 1961 presidential elections and he won.

"In 1965, my second try, the U.S. supported Marcos because of my nationalistic policies, and I lost," Macapagal, who has retired from active politics, told MALAYA.

Macapagal said the U.S. government's unwavering support to the Marcos administration has been matched by Marcos' continuous adherence to U.S. policies and desires.

Macapagal said the Marcos administration has given the U.S. "unhampered use" of military bases in the country.

"The continuous stay of U.S. bases in the Philippines is very crucial to them. Marcos has given them all the freedom to operate the bases," Macapagal said.

Macapagal also said Marcos "has dovetailed" his economic policies with those of the U.S. and this has helped U.S. firms and U.S.-controlled multinationals operating in the country.



The Marcos administration, Macapagal said, has failed to industrialize the country to please U.S. policy planners who do not want the Philippines to grow beyond its agriculture and export-oriented economic activities.

Macapagal, formerly an economics lecturer to graduate students, said the President Decree [PD] which allowed foreign firms and individuals to wholly own firms here was designed to please the U.S.

The PD was revoked a few months ago, but foreign firms can still own 40 percent of the equities of companies in the country.

Macapagal said the U.S. is "wary" of political oppositionist no matter how pronounced "their leanings towards the U.S. are."

"The U.S. has tried and tested Marcos, and its leaders have found him an ally. An oppositionist, even with strong U.S. leanings, has yet to be tested," Macapagal said.

Macapagal, in his speech before the 101 Forum, also reiterated the 9 points which some 130 former delegates of the Constitutional Convention adopted in 1981. These are:

1. Placing the establishment of martial law exceeding 30 days under the control of the National Assembly.
2. Making mandatory judicial jurisdiction and inquiry over habeas corpus cases at all times.
3. Establishing a citizen army.
4. Obviating the concentration of power to one ethnic group.
5. Prohibiting the extension of service of retireable officers except in war or national emergency.
6. Prohibiting jeopardy to civil and political rights for the pursuit of economic development and the use of armed forces therein.
7. Prohibiting the use of the armed forces for maintaining peace and order in the elections, which task shall be undertaken by law-enforcement agencies and appropriate civic organizations.
8. Making permanent civilian authority over the military.
9. Providing for an independent Military Ombudsman who shall monitor military administration and activities and take corresponding remedial or punitive action whenever necessary."

CSO: 4200/771

28 April 1985

## PHILIPPINES

## PRESIDENT MARCOS EXTENDS SERVICE OF SIX GENERALS

HK051547 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 4 Apr 85 p 6

[Excerpt] Six of the 12 extender generals in the Armed Forces whose tour of duty expired last 31 March were given another six-month extension in the military service by President Marcos.

Camp Aguinaldo identified the six as:

1. Commodore Brillante Ochoco, commandant of the Philippine Coast Guard.
2. Brig Gen Benjamin Santos, commander of the Philippine Army's 5th Infantry Division based in San Miguel, Tarlac, Tarlac.
3. Brig Gen Alexander L. Felix, commander of the Regional Unified Command 2 with jurisdiction over Cagayan Valley. He is also former chief of the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] Civilian Relations Service.
4. Brig Gen Andres Ramos, AFP Regional Unified Command 4 chief in Southern Tagalog.
5. Brig Gen Mariano Miranda, commander of the Army's First Tabak Division based in Jolo, Sulu.
6. Brig Gen Madrino Munoz, Regional Unified Command 10 chief in Northeastern Mindanao.

The remaining six extender generals are still awaiting resolution of their retirement or extension by President Marcos. Their tour of duty also expired last 31 March.

CSO: 4200/765

PHILIPPINES

PELAEZ TERMS U.S. BASES ACCORD UNFAIR

HK090220 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 1 Apr 85 pp 1, 6

[Article by Ben Evardone]

[Text] Former Vice-President Emmanuel Pelaez, who was part of the Philippine panel that negotiated the RP-U.S. bases agreement in 1979, has admitted the pact is inordinately in favor of the Americans.

Pelaez said the bases pact has no specific provision on whether arsenal or not [text incomplete] without informing the Philippine government about their presence.

The former State Minister on Foreign Affairs of the Marcos government, and one-time KBL [Kilusang Bagong Lipunan] bigwig in northern Mindanao, also said the bases pact has allowed the U.S. unhampered use of Clark air base and Subic naval base, both in Central Luzon.

The bases agreement "is unsatisfactory, to say the least," Pelaez told a group of businessmen in a symposium sponsored by Manindigan [opposition group "Taking a Stand"] at the Ateneo law school last Friday night.

The stunning revelations by the former politician, who escaped an assassination attempt in 1982, come amidst persistent calls by the nationalist faction of the political opposition for an unconditional removal of the two military installations.

Pelaez was part of the panel headed by Philippine Ambassador to the U.S. Benjamin Romualdez, which wangled a \$900 million package spread over five years in the form of military and economic aid from the U.S. negotiators.

The Americans were led by former U.S. Ambassador to Philippines, Michael M. Armacost, who was assigned to the state department last year and has been replaced by Stephen Bosworth.

Pelaez said that during the negotiations, the question of storage of nuclear weapons were hedged by the Americans.

He said the Philippine panel was repeatedly told by the American negotiators the matter of nuclear weapons storage had been referred to President Marcos. They were subsequently told the Philippine chief executive had resolved the problem in favor of the Americans.

The nuclear storage problem was just among a few crucial questions not fully tackled by the negotiating teams and left unresolved even after ratification of the bases pact.

Early this month, a U.S. paper leaked to MALAYA by a militant anti-nuclear coalition identified the Philippines as one of 8 countries the American military establishment is eyeing for deployment of nuclear weapons.

The report, prepared by William Arkin of the Arms Race and Nuclear Weapons Research Project, said President Reagan has given authorization to the Pentagon to deploy nuclear weapons in said countries.

The report said 32 antisubmarine B-57 nuclear naval weapons of unspecified type, have been authorized for deployment in the Philippines.

The U.S. Embassy in Manila neither confirmed nor denied the report.

Pelaez also said the bases agreement which expires in 1991 should not be renewed because "it is some sort of an irritant."

He urged the Philippine government to notify the Americans as early as 1990 that the country no longer wants the two bases here.

If the Philippine government agreed to an extension of the bases pact, the new agreement must be embodied in a treaty to be ratified by the Batasang Pambansa and the U.S. Senate, Pelaez said.

He further said that the Filipino people must decide in a national plebiscite whether the bases agreement should be renewed as a prerequisite to a new negotiation after 1991.

Pelaez observed that Filipinos are highly conscious of the dangers of the continued presence of the Clark and Subic Bases. He urged a continuous information on the potential threat to our security posed by the presence of the U.S. bases here.

For his part, former Senator Jose W. Diokno said the bases must "go as soon as possible," adding that the U.S. bases here are not for defense "but, to protect U.S. power in the region."

Diokno, president of the Bagong Alyansang Makabayan (BAYAN) [New National Alliance], also said that he is against all kinds of foreign [as published] here, saying "with a foreign bases here, we will not be able to decide for ourselves."

CSO: 4200/771

PHILIPPINES

FORMER FOREIGN MINISTER CRITICIZES U.S. BASES

KH080614 Hong Kong AFP in English 0555 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] Manila, April 8 (AFP)--The Philippines should boot out U.S. military bases when their lease expires in 1991 and turn the facilities into productive enterprises, a retired Filipino deputy foreign minister said here today.

Jose Ingles, writing in the PHILIPPINE INQUIRER magazine, cast doubts over the U.S. commitment to protect the Philippines from external aggression and said the bases themselves were magnets for Soviet nuclear attack.

The Philippines, a U.S. colony from 1898 to 1946, is host to Clark Air Base and Subic Bay Naval Base, the largest overseas U.S. military facilities, which are covered by a 1947 agreement due to expire in 1991.

"On no account should we turn back the clock and consider the further extension of the bases agreement," Mr Ingles said.

On the allies' 1951 mutual defense treaty, Mr Ingles said the pact did not assure the Philippines of immediate U.S. retaliation against aggression by a third country because the U.S. Congress must first declare war on the attacker.

He said the Philippines risked "possible annihilation" in a U.S.-Soviet war if the country continued to be host to the two bases.

On fears that the economy would suffer from a withdrawal of the bases, Mr Ingles pointed out that nearly half of the 900 million dollars in aid pledged by Washington for fiscal 1984-89 was actually in the form of arms credits.

He said Subic Naval Base could "easily be converted into a commercial shipyard" rivaling that established in Singapore from a former British base, while Clark Air Base could be turned into an "industrial complex."

CSO: 4200/772



PHILIPPINES

PROBE ORDERED INTO CAMARINES SUR DEATHS; 5 KILLED IN CAVITE

KH100808 Manila FAR EAST BROADCASTING COMPANY in English 2300 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] Acting Armed Forces Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Fidel Ramos yesterday [9 April] ordered an investigation into the alleged killing of civilians by unidentified armed men in three Camarines Sur towns on Black Saturday. Ramos also directed Colonel Renato de Villa, officer in charge of the Bicol Regional Unified Command, to conduct an intensive manhunt against the perpetrators of the crime. He specifically instructed de Villa to utilize all military units in the region and the police in the manhunt.

Published reports quoting a member of parliament said 27 civilians were shot dead and 14 others wounded during simultaneous attacks by unidentified armed men on the towns of Ragay, Pasacao, and Lupi in Camarines Sur on the evening of Black Saturday. Reports reaching Camp Aguinaldo, however, disclosed that only 13 people were killed and 4 others were wounded during the attack. Ramos directed and filed commanders in the region to render all possible assistance to the families of the victims.

Crack teams from the PC [Philippine Constabulary] and police were thrown into a manhunt for four unidentified armed men who barged into the office of Mayor Calixto Enriquez of Rosario, Cavite, and killed five people, including a son of the mayor. The suspects were reported to have fled on board a dark-colored Toyota car bearing plate number SCW 467, going towards the direction of General Trias Town. Police identified the fatalities as Nap Enriquez, the mayor's son; Technical Sergeant Amado Petil; Isabelo Manigan; Constable Roseller Tabaquero; and a certain lawyer identified only as Manigan. Police investigations showed that the four men barged into the mayor's office at about 10 am. One of the suspects, wearing a black t-shirt, opened fire, hitting all five victims who were in the mayor's office at the time of the attack. The three other suspects reportedly wore military uniforms, one of them with the insignia of a captain.

CSO: 4200/772



PHILIPPINES

APRIL ENRILE SPEECHES ADDRESS INSURGENCY ISSUE

Urges Fighting Ignorance

HK120633 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Text] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile Yesterday [11 April] called for a stepped-up drive to fight ignorance and poverty in the rural areas to further stem the tide of insurgency. Speaking before the graduates of the Isabela State University in Echague, Isabela, Enrile said deception, which he described as the main political weapon of the local communist movement, only thrives in an environment of ignorance. For this reason the people must be consistently involved, enlightened, and motivated to preserve and practise democratic ideals. This, according to the defense minister.

Warns Against Another Vietnam

HK121009 Quezon City Maharlike Broadcasting System in English 0800 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Text] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile says the atrocities committed by the New People's Army are politically motivated. He said the advocates of terroristic and [words indistinct] want to supplant the present democratic form of government with a Marxist Communist form. Enrile spoke before 842 Rotary Club officials from (South) during their convention held at the convention center. He warned that if a sector of society continues their support of the [words indistinct] communism, there is a possibility that the Philippines would be another Vietnam in the future.

CSO: 4200/782

PHILIPPINES

DEFENSE MINISTER OPPOSES USE OF CHDF IN MANILA

HK051600 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 5 Apr 85 pp 1, 8

[Article by Jose de Vera]

[Text] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile said yesterday that whoever proposed the creation of Civilian Home Defense Forces [CHDF] in Metro Manila should have his head examined.

Lt Gen Fidel V. Ramos, acting Armed Forces chief of staff, meanwhile, clarified that the various proposals to implement an executive order transferring operational supervision and direction of police forces to city and municipal mayors are "merely proposals and subject to consolidation and review by higher authorities."

Enrile said the proposal to create CHDFS in the Metro area seems to indicate that Metro Manila is beleaguered. He said the police and Metrocom forces are more than enough to handle the situation in the metropolis.

Enrile described the proposal as "unwarranted, unjustified, and highly dangerous."

The defense minister was reacting to published reports that the draft of the guidelines for the transfer of police operational control and supervision to the mayors in Metro Manila included a proposal to organize CHDFS in the area.

The proposal was reportedly one of several submitted by a working group tackling the relationship between the Metro Manila Commission and the Metropolitan Police Force. The group is headed by Metro Manila Vice Gov Ismael A. Mathay Jr.

The reports noted that the proposal was silent on why CHDFS should be organized and when they will be organized.

Four other working groups have reportedly also finalized their drafts of proposed guidelines governing the implementation of the President's Executive Order No. 1012 issued last 22 March in Baguio City. The order transfers operational supervision and control of the police forces from the Integrated National Police (INP) to municipal and city mayors.

The proposed implementing guidelines, which the five working committees had drafted, will be subject to the final approval of the President.

Ramos, who is also Constabulary chief and INP director-general, issued the clarification on the status of the proposals in order to "prevent undue speculation on the part of the media and, at the same time, provide a smooth transition to the assumption by local executives of the operational supervision and direction of the INP elements."

At the stage, Ramos said, the reports of five working groups assigned to draft the implementing rules and regulations are "merely proposals".

The five working groups, Ramos explained, are working on the following:

1. "Operational Supervision and Direction of the Local Police Forces," headed by Assistant Minister of Local Government Eduardo Soliman.
2. "Administrative Matters," chaired by INP Deputy Director General, Brig Gen Hermilo Ahorro.
3. "Strengthening and Training of the Civilian Home Defense Forces," headed by Commodore Serapio Martillano, AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] deputy chief of the staff.
4. "Local Integrated Security and Defense Plans" headed by Brig Gen Felix Brawner, AFP chief of staff for operations.
5. "Relationships between the Metro Manila Commission and Metropolitan Police Force, headed by Vice Gov Mathay.

Assistant Minority Leader Neptali A. Gonzales opposed the creation of Civilian Home Defense Forces (CHDF), similar to those created in provinces, in Metro Manila reportedly being proposed by a working group "to improve peace and order situation" in the nation's metropolis.

"Both the INP and the Metrocom claim no upsurge in the crime situation in Metro Manila. On the contrary, they claim reduction of crimes. Peace and order, they say, is well under control," Gonzales said.

CSO: 4200/765

PHILLIPINES

FIGURES SHOW BIG RISE IN UNEMPLOYED

HK081447 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 8 Apr 85 p 20

[Text] A new set of employment data gathered by the National Census and Statistics Office [NCSO] shows a markedly larger extent of unemployment than the usual counts issued by the official statistical agency.

For instance:

--In its labor force report for the fourth quarter of 1984, the NCSO estimated that some two million persons, or about 11 percent of those employed, lost their jobs sometime during the period.

--A companion employment status survey for the month of January this year showed that some 3,019,000 persons out of a total labor force of 20,594,000 were totally unemployed. That yields an unemployment rate of 14.66 percent nationwide.

--In contrast, the NCSO employment survey covering the whole of the fourth quarter last year found the unemployment rate to be only 6.1 percent meaning only some 1,237,690 out of a total labor force of 20,290,000 were out of work.

The apparently large discrepancies between the employment scenarios gleaned from these different items of NCSO data stem from differences in methodology, specifically the different time periods covered by the various surveys.

The two-million job loss figure came from the NCSO's month-by-month employment status survey covering the period from October to December last year.

The January 1985 survey was designed to find out how many of the workers had jobs during the "past week."

The NCSO fourth quarter survey on the other hand aimed to determine how many workers were employed during the entire quarter.

The quarterly survey, the results of which are the most commonly reported employment data from the NCSO, has been criticized as tending to understate the extent of unemployment. Under that method, persons who worked for at least one hour during the three months being covered by the survey end up being counted as among the employed.

Shortening the period covered by a survey tends to lower the number of respondents who report they were employed. In the case of the January survey, the period covered is "the past week." The result is a more exacting measure of the employment situation, which tends to push the measures of unemployment and underemployment higher.

The January 1985 survey for instance provides a breakdown in terms of the number of hours worked by those employed. It was found that 7,155,000 persons worked less than 40 hours during the past week, with about 2,207,000 working less than 20 hours.

That leaves about 10,420,000 persons who worked for 40 or more hours. Forty hours per week (or eight hours per day based on a five-day work week) is usually considered as the number of work hours per week that a person must chalk up to be fully employed. The survey findings would thus indicate that only half of the over 20-million labor force was fully employed in that sense.

The unemployment rate for the urban work force numbering about 12,898,000 was found to be significantly higher (19.6 percent) than for rural labor (13.6 percent), which was estimated to be about 19,514,000.

(The corresponding figures from the quarterly survey are 10.2 percent for the urban sector and 3.7 percent for the rural sector.)

On the other hand, a greater proportion of urban workers worked 40 hours or more (about 58 percent) than their rural counterparts (46 percent). This apparently reflects the greater degree of seasonality of work in the rural sector and the larger extent of the so-called formal employment sector in the cities.

Returning to NCSO's quarterly surveys, the figures for the fourth quarter of last year show the country's job situation steadily improving. The unemployment rate is slightly lower, 6.1 percent, compared to the first and third quarter rates, which are 6.3 percent and 6.2 percent respectively.

The underemployment rate posted an even more dramatic improvement: the fourth quarter estimate is down to 26.4 percent from the first quarter's 36.3 percent. The NCSO report said this trend was "expected to happen since the fourth quarter had been usually a peak period for employment."

Metro Manila continued to lead in terms of the unemployment rate, 15.8 percent as against the national average of 6.1 percent. The next highest rate was Southern Tagalog's, at 7.5 percent.

The Bicol and Western Visayas regions were tied for first place in terms of the underemployment rate: both registered rates of 35.1 percent. Central Mindanao had 32 percent followed by Eastern Visayas with 31.6 percent. These figures roughly reflect the depressed economic conditions in these regions.

The NCSO's monthly employment status survey for 1984's last quarter, however, came up with findings less favorable than those of the quarterly survey.

For one, the unemployment rate for each month (from October to December) was slightly higher, by about one percentage point, than that recorded for the whole quarter. That additional percentage point translates into about 200,000 more unemployed on a month-to-month basis.

For another, it was found that of the roughly 18.6 million employed during the period, almost one-fifth or about 3.65 million persons were available for additional employment at an average of about six hours a day or 12 days a month. These figures point to a considerable amount of underemployment.

The same data also showed that among the employed about 11 percent on the average, or about two million persons, had lost their jobs at any one month during the quarter. The NCSO report said that this was due to some industries closing or limiting their operations during the three-month period. This is also at least partly due to the high degree of seasonality of many jobs, particularly in the agricultural sector.

CSO: 4200/771



PHILIPPINES

MARCOS ANNOUNCES LIQUIDATION OF VETERANS BANK

HK111339 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 11 Apr 85 p 11

[Text] President Marcos yesterday announced that the Monetary Board has ordered the liquidation of Philippine Military and Veterans Bank and appointed the Central Bank [CB] as its receiver.

The President said Veterans Bank's continued operation and conduct of business would "adversely affect its depositors and creditors."

Marcos made the announcement in his capacity as trustee of the majority of the bank's stockholders.

He said "government will spare no effort to see to it that all persons who have claims against the bank will receive the benefits accruing to them."

CB records show that as of 28 February Veterans Bank's losses from operation amounted to P [peso] 149.7 million.

A CB report also says the bank's total liabilities amounted to P2.64 billion, against assets of P2.16 billion.

The CB said that as of 28 February the bank's paid-up capital had been reduced to only P28 million. Possible losses in its loan portfolio and other assets could further reduce the bank's assets to negative P483.08 million, it added.

In April 1983, CB gave Veterans Bank an emergency loan of P60 million to ease the pressure on the bank's deteriorating finances.

Recently Marcos ordered all the members of the Veterans Bank board of directors to stop "a continuous drain of funds."

A substantial portion of the bank's deposits are from the government, including those of government corporations. The remainder belongs to private individuals, 99.6 percent of whom have deposits insured by Philippine Deposit Insurance Corp. [PDIC].

Under the law, PDIC's liability is limited to P40,000 per depositor.

Veterans Bank's capital, of P100 million, came from war damage claims. Veterans were each given one common share worth P100 and one preferred share also worth P100. According to Cb findings, none of the stockholder-veterans has received his shares of stock, and according to the records of the Philippine Veterans Administration, none was registered with the bank.

CSO: 4200/771

PHILIPPINES

ECONOMIC GROUP SHOWS DISPLEASURE ON U.S. BASES

HK100820 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 9 Apr 85 p 18

[Article by Alejandro V. Almazan]

[Text] The Economic Support Fund Council has proposed that the Economic Support Fund (ESF) be called the Philippine Bases Rental Fund and the council itself be renamed the Philippine Bases Rental Fund Council.

The council manages and allocates the ESF as provided for under the RP-U.S. military bases agreement.

The renaming of the SEF is part of government efforts to assume full control in the allocation of these funds. Observers also see this move as signaling the Philippine displeasure over the changing of the compensation mix in the RP-U.S. military bases agreement for fiscal year 1986 by the U.S. House of Representatives subcommittee on Asian and Pacific affairs.

ESF disbursements have been among the thorny issues in the last bases agreement with President Marcos telling newsmen the funds should be handed over to the Philippine government and handled as funds under its complete disposal.

He said the U.S. was trying to control the fund as if it was U.S. aid. This is shown by the present mechanism wherein the ESF Council must first submit the project proposals to the United States Agency for International Development before funds are released.

The issue of whether these funds should be considered rental or aid goes back to 1979 when major amendments to the original military bases agreement of 1947 were agreed upon. Under these amendments, the U.S. formally recognized Philippine sovereignty over the bases and turned over nominal command to Filipinos and extended to the host country a \$500-million financial package. This consisted of \$300 million outright funding and sales credits for military purposes and \$200 million in economic support financing.

As the provision for the package was not reflected in the amending protocol itself--references to it were contained in side letters between the two countries--a debate ensued as to whether or not to consider it bases rental due to the Philippines or aid granted by the U.S.

Apart from being a matter of national dignity, Manila's insistence on calling the package as "rental" was impelled by practical considerations: it could not freely appropriate the funds if this were U.S. aid.

For its part, the U.S. argued that in its internal budgetary process, the money to be made available had to be coursed through the USAID program. To resolve the issue, the Philippines omitted as a good faith accommodation any reference to "rent" in the text of the 1983 amendments.

With the recent changes in the compensation mix for fiscal year 1986 by the U.S. House subcommittee, the issue has again been revived. The financial package reshaped by the subcommittee slashed by 75 percent U.S. military aid and raised by 63 percent economic assistance to the Philippines.

Philippine officials see this move as tantamount to a violation of the military bases agreement since the U.S. changed the package unilaterally. This is just not another form of aid or handout which can be tampered with unilaterally but a rental agreement which was arrived at mutually, the officials pointed out.

Added to this is the threat Marcos made in previous pronouncements that his government would consider seeking a modus vivendi with the Soviet Union if the U.S. fails to abide by the bases agreement.

In the light of these developments, as change in name for the ESF may implicitly or explicitly signal to the U.S. that the country wants a freer hand in the use of rental proceeds and the Americans are occupying the bases on the Filipinos' good graces.

CSO: 4200/771

PHILIPPINES

REPORT NOTES DECLINE OF RICE STOCKS

HK090200 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 28 Mar 85 p 3

[Article by Benjie Guevarra]

[Text] The government is considering reducing the country's rice buffer stock from 90 days' supply to a third of this volume because maintaining the stocks is more expensive than importing rice during a shortage, sources disclosed yesterday.

Informants at the Ministry of Agriculture and Food [MAF] said the government was finding it "impractical" to maintain a 90-day buffer stock--about 1.5 million metric tons on the basis of the current average national consumption of 16,500 m.t. daily--which ties up huge amounts in the inventory and in the leasing of private warehouses. The buffer stock is the total of stocks held both by NFA [National Food Authority] and by private traders and farmers.

Based on a price of P[peso] 6 per kilo, maintaining a buffer rice stock good for 90 days ties up about P9 billion, excluding the money spent to lease the warehouses where they are kept and the personnel for maintaining them.

MAF officials and those of the National Food Authority, the same sources said, tend to favor instead a 30-day buffer of only 495,000 metric tons which could cut down the required inventory financing to only P3 billion. This volume, they added, can easily be accommodated in NFA's warehouses which at one time contained as much as 800,000 metric tons.

Jose Manglicmot, vice president of the Confederation of Rice and Corn Associations of the Philippines, confirmed yesterday that Minister of Agriculture and Food Salvador Escudero III had broached the idea to them during a recent meeting with the association.

One major factor influencing this frame of mind, it was reported, is the prevailing buyers' market in rice worldwide, with the exporters adding easy financing terms on top of low prices to entice buyers.

The prevailing world market price of \$180 per metric ton translates to P3,600, which is nearly half the government-supported price of P6,000 per metric ton locally.

The softness of rice prices in the world market is aggravated by former rice importing countries, like Indonesia, becoming self-sufficient, making competition keener among the exporters. One of them, Burma, is selling at \$175 per metric ton and offering on easy credit terms, the MAF sources said.

NFA Administrator Jesus Tanchanco denies that any reduction of the buffer stock, which had been maintained since the incumbency of Arturo Tanco, Jr., as agriculture minister to offset any shortage during the traditional lean periods from July to September each year, is being considered.

He said however that NFA currently has some 130,000 metric tons of rice in its warehouses. This is only a little over a tenth of the 90-day stock requirement, and is good for only about 8 days' supply.

CSO: 4200/771



PHILIPPINES

IMF TO MEET TO DECIDE ON RELEASE OF SECOND PART OF LOAN

KH100828 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 9 Apr 85 p 3

[Article by: Rigoberto D. Tiglao]

[Text] The International Monetary Fund's (IMF) executive board is scheduled to meet on the last week of this month to decide if it will release the second tranche of its 615-million SDR (special drawing rights) standby credit facility to the Philippines (equivalent to \$604 million) Central Bank [CB] Governor Jose B. Fernandez Jr. said yesterday.

Fernandez told BUSINESS DAY that all the first quarter 1985 data will soon be submitted to the IMF and that final negotiations with the Fund's management for the release of the second tranche will be undertaken within the next two weeks at the IMF headquarters in Washington, D.C. The negotiations will involve reaching agreements on the quarterly performance criteria for the rest of the duration of the standby facility.

The CB governor said he expects the IMF executive board to release the second 85-million SDR tranche (equivalent to \$83.5 million) even if the signing of the new commercial loans from the country's bank creditors does not push through this month.

There has been some apprehension on the part of the international banking community in Manila that the IMF might decide to withhold approval for the second Philippines loan drawn on grounds that the standby credit facility was approved on the basis of an agreement with the advisory committee late last year that the new commercial loans from the country's bank creditors will be in place within the first quarter of the year.

The finalization of the Commercial loan that is being syndicated by the advisory committee has been delayed because of the refusal of the Saudi Arabian National Commercial Bank (NCB) to participate in it. Fernandez, however, said he expects the IMF to act in the same way when it approved the extension of the standby facility last December on the basis of the advisory committee's commitment to organize the loan syndication.

The CB governor added that he expects the problem posed by the NCB's refusal to participate in the syndication to be resolved within the month. "Both the advisory committee and the NCB realize that the problem will have to be solved soon," he said. Although no agreement has yet been reached regarding the NCB problem, Fernandez said that "we're keeping in close touch with them (NCB)."

Prime Minister Cesar Virata had earlier reported that the government is likely to miss only one of the IMF performance targets, that on the P [PESO] 31-billion ceiling on the reserve money level, which determines total money supply in the country. Fernandez yesterday still expressed optimism that the reserve money target will be met. "We won't ask for a waiver on the reserve money performance criterion," he told BUSINESS DAY. "We're doing all we can to bring the reserve money down."

However, Fernandez emphasized that the P31-billion ceiling--which is measured as the average of the five business days before and after March 31--is not an "absolute figure." "It's not a mortal sin to exceed that target," he quipped. "It's a 'judgment thing,'" he said apparently in reference to other CB officials' explanation that the IMF's management will focus on the monetary authorities' moves to keep total liquidity down in determining whether or not the non-compliance with the reserve money ceiling constitutes a "substantial violation" of the standby credit arrangement.

The CB itself, however, has appeared very concerned over the reserve money ceiling, and has even gone to the extent of stopping releasing to the public, since April 1, data on the daily reserve money levels. Fernandez yesterday said, however, that the CB will still be releasing reserve money figures on a weekly basis since, as he termed it, "the daily figures don't mean much."

There are strong indications that the CB will not be able to hit the IMF reserve money target. The target involves the average of the 10 business days starting March 25 up to today. The last data released by the CB showed that the reserve money stood at P33.9 billion on March 25. Since that time, there has been no major CB move to mop up about P4 billion in just nine business days. CB sources noted that since late February, the CB had decided solely to use what CB insiders noted as a "crisis-management" approach to bring down reserve money fast. The approach involved only short-term measures, such as reverse repurchase agreements and CB borrowings from banks, that would have resulted in a reduction in liquidity only for a short time, just to "technically" meet the IMF targets.

A CB source disclosed that talks between CB officials and the IMF staff resulted in an informal agreement that such short-term measures would not be necessary and that the IMF management is now inclined to grant that exceeding the P31-billion target is not a "substantial violation" of the standby arrangement.

Fernandez yesterday clarified that the CB has not stuck to its program of reducing the country's foreign exchange arrears from the end-1984 level of \$2.4 billion to \$760 million by the end of the first quarter, which was one of the quantitative performance criteria of the IMF standby facility. He explained that the country's commitment to comply with this performance criterion was conditional on the release of the new money from the country's bank creditors.

The CB governor's statement would partly explain the continuing strength of the peso. The program for the reduction of arrears would have involved at least \$1 billion in actual foreign currency remittances. The \$300-million proceeds from the first drawdown of the new money facility would not have been enough for these foreign exchange requirements, and the increased dollar demand to meet these requirements would have pushed up the peso-dollar exchange rate to P24:\$1 which was what the CB has assumed would be the average peso-dollar exchange rate within the year.

CSO: 4200/771

PHILIPPINES

BRIEFS

U.S. OFFICIALS IN MANILA--Two United States senators and an administrator of the U.S. Agency for International Development [USAID] arrived in Manila early yesterday [7 April] to get first-hand information on the political and economic situation in the country and on the plight of Vietnamese refugees in Morong, Bataan. They are Senators John (Kerry) and Alan Simpson and USAID Administrator Peter McPherson. Simpson will look into how effective procedures are at the Morong refugee center in preparing refugees to resettle in the United States. (Kerry) will interview a cross-section of officials to learn how American financial aid is spent in the Philippines as well as to assess the political climate here. McPherson is expected to look into the progress of agricultural policy reforms and the implementation of the economic support fund and other ongoing U.S. aid projects in the country. [Text] [Manila FAR EAST BROADCASTING COMPANY in English 2300 GMT 7 Apr 85]

LOG-SMUGGLING INVESTIGATION--Hundreds of forestry officials and employees are under investigation in connection with the unabated smuggling of logs out of the country. The investigation is being conducted by the Bureau of Forest Development's central office upon instructions of deputy natural resources minister (Arno Cawilig), officer in charge of the ministry. (Cawilig) ordered the Bureau of Forest Development to look into the involvement of its personnel in the over-shipment of 75,617 cubic meters of logs, worth about \$7 million, by 10 logging firms and 1 timber trading company. These companies have been ordered closed by President Marcos. Their over-shipment was part of the 424,190 cubic meters of timber smuggled out of the country. This volume is worth \$39 million. [Text] [Quezon City MAHARLIKA BROADCASTING SYSTEM in English 0700 GMT 7 Apr 85]

PARTY AUDIT REQUESTED--An accounting of PDP-LABAN's [Philippine Democratic Party-Lakas ng Bayan] funds amounting to P[peso]2.630 million was urged yesterday by the party's former secretary-general for Luzon, Jose Luis Alcuaz. The money, Alcuaz said, came from nongovernment sources in Europe and was supposed to fund the party's organizational activities in Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao and the acquisition of equipment for PDP-Laban's four regional centers. "To the best of my knowledge, the Luzon and Davao chapters have yet to get their share of funds for equipment," says Alcuaz. Alcuaz, who lost his post during PDP-LABAN's 8 April National Council meeting in Cebu, said that meeting did not discuss the national treasurer's report on the disbursement of the funds. PDP-LABAN National Chairman Aquilino Pimentel Jr deferred the discussions because the treasurer, Modino Cua, who was city administrator of Cagayan de Oro when Pimentel was mayor, was sick. [Text] [Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 12 Apr 85 p 24 HK]

28 April 1985

COMPLIANCE WITH LABOR STANDARDS--Labor Minister Blas Ople has called on owners of working establishments to strictly comply with labor rules and standards. Ople said that this would help prevent subversives from infiltrating the labor force. The labor minister spoke before the Employers' Confederation of the Philippines: [Begin Ople recording] When they take the initiative to communicate their own genuine concern for the safety and the well-being of their own workers, they are also directing [words indistinct] a zone of security for themselves during this time of volatility in the social and economic scene. It is one way of preempting some of the forces seeking to alienate the worker [words indistinct]. Some of these forces have been identified with a larger national strategy to bring down the Philippine state at the proper time. [End recording] [Text] [Quezon City Maharlike Broadcasting System in English 0400 GMT 12 Apr 85 HK]

MATHAY DENIES CHDF PROPOSAL--Metro Manila Vice Governor Ismael Mathay said he never recommended the formation of a civilian Home Defense Force [CHDF] in the metropolis to help maintain peace and order. This was disclosed by the Metro Manila vice governor in today's Kapihan sa Maynila [Manila Coffeeshop] breakfast conference at the Manila Hotel. He stressed that the crime rate in Metro Manila is comparatively lower than in its surrounding areas. According to him, some 8 million residents in the region are given ample protection by both the police and the military. [Text] [Quezon City MAHARLIKA BROADCASTING SYSTEM in English 1100 GMT 8 Apr 85]

JAPANESE GOODWILL VISIT--Two Japanese Navy destroyers and one submarine are making a goodwill visit to the country this week. The Japanese (?warships) will be docked in Manila from 11 April to 15 April. One hundred fifty Japanese Navy officers and sailors are on board the three vessels. Their program during the visit includes courtesy calls on Philippine officials and wreath-laying rites at the Libingan ng Mga Bayani [Heroes' Cemetery--FBIS] and at Fort Santiago [National Shrine commemorating World War II dead--FBIS]. [Text] [Quezon City MAHARLIKA BROADCASTING SYSTEM in English 0400 GMT 8 Apr 85]

CSO: 4200/772



28 April 1985

## THAILAND

## EDITORIAL ON CONCERN CAUSED BY HU YAOLANG REMARKS

BK110134 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 11 Apr 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Questions Over China's New Stand in Sino-Soviet Talks"]

[Text] China's top party leader Hu Yaobang has been quoted in a report from Beijing as saying Tuesday that China seriously wanted to upgrade normalization negotiations with Moscow and expand bilateral relationship from the economic and cultural fields into political spheres. He also said that obstacles to progress in the normalization would be removed with the elimination of "unsafe situation along the Chinese frontier" and Moscow's respect for China's "self-determination and independence in diplomatic fields."

His statement was quite timely as it coincided with the opening of a new round of normalization talks in Moscow at the ministerial level. Reports from Moscow suggested that four sessions were planned for the negotiations over the next two weeks. The events came after Beijing and Moscow had made gestures showing their common desire to improve the cool ties. To cite some examples, Beijing recently called new Soviet party leader Mikhail Gorbachev "comrade" despite the absence of party-to-party relationship while Gorbachev said in his inauguration speech to the Soviet party Central Committee on March 11 that Moscow seriously wanted an improvement in the bilateral ties with Beijing.

Moscow has also invited Deputy Chinese Prime Minister Li Peng to visit Moscow on March 14 to attend the funerary ceremony of late Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko. Another Chinese deputy prime minister is also expected to visit Moscow this year.

Furthermore, a long-term economic pact, concluded during a visit by Deputy Soviet Prime Minister Ivan Arkhipov in China last December, will also be officially signed in Moscow in June. Moscow has also reportedly agreed to renovate Chinese plants which were built during the "honeymoon" period.

Understandably, Beijing wants to open up a new option in serving its major policy of modernizing the country apart from relying upon technology transfer from the West alone. Tense Sino-Soviet relations could also hurt the modernization bid to a certain extent. Moscow, meanwhile, has apparently



felt the pinch of confrontation with both Washington and Beijing and with the arrival of Gorbachev, the Soviet Union may pay more attention to improvement of its economic performance, which has deteriorated in recent years. Furthermore, Moscow is also facing a grim prospect of increasing its military budget drastically if it failed to strike a compromise with Washington, which has been so far determined to go ahead with its "Star Wars" scheme.

The normalization plan is thus "more real than apparent." In fact, it can be healthy in the sense that it could make contribution to reduce tension in the international arena and strictly from this perspective, we welcome the prospect.

Yet, Hu's remark that the obstacles to Sino-Soviet normalization was "elimination of unsafe situation along the Chinese frontiers" has generated anxious speculations here because apparently, it deviated from the previous conditions that Beijing has set for normalization with the Soviet Union: Reduction in the massive Soviet troops deployed along the Sino-Soviet frontier, suspension of Soviet aid for Vietnamese military adventures in Kampuchea and termination of Soviet involvement in Afghanistan. The frontier mentioned by Hu can be interpreted to include the Sino-Vietnamese frontier.

It is this part of his statement that has caused concern here because if it is corrogated in the context that the two obstacles he reportedly mentioned were the only obstacles, then it will inevitably ease the Vietnamese military burden on the Sino-Vietnamese frontier, and hence, greater Vietnamese military capability in Kampuchea.

It is no secret that because of the Chinese military pressure on the border with Vietnam, elite Vietnamese troops have been pinned down there. If China did abandon the three conditions, particularly one about the Soviet support for Vietnam, and agreed to the Soviet Union over the "elimination of the unsafe situation on the Chinese frontier," then it will certainly raise some embarrassing questions here.

However, we understand that Beijing has re-assured Bangkok that any progress made in the Sino-Soviet normalization efforts will not hurt the interests of Thailand and ASEAN and in the course of the ongoing Sino-Soviet talks in Moscow, the Chinese will hopefully always bear in mind Thailand's interests in relation to the Kampuchean conflict.

CSO: 4200/775

THAILAND

FOREIGN MINISTRY SPOKESMAN VIEWS ASEAN PROPOSAL

BK110056 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 11 Apr 85 pp 1, 3

[Text] ASEAN may suggest indirect talks between the anti-Vietnamese Kampuchean coalition and the Phnom Penh regime in a bid to end the armed conflict in Kampuchea, Malaysian Foreign Minister Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen was quoted by the ASSOCIATED PRESS as saying yesterday.

Mr Rithauddeen spoke of a "proximity meeting" during which the warring parties which do not recognise each other are in separate rooms with a mediator shuttling between them.

Asked to comment on the reported proposal, Foreign Ministry spokesman Sawanit Khongsiri said ASEAN is always in favour of peace talks between the rival Khmer factions. The ASEAN stand was also included in the association's joint appeal for peace in Kampuchea to the United Nations.

Besides, Mr Sawanit said, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Democratic Kampuchea president, has also called on all the warring parties to come to the negotiating table. But the prince's call for national reconciliation has always been rejected by the Vietnamese-backed Heng Samrin regime in Phnom Penh, he said.

The spokesman said Mr Rithauddeen's suggestion could have been prompted by a call by Vietnam and the Phnom Penh regime for general elections on condition that the Khmer Rouge faction in the tripartite Democratic Kampuchea coalition be left out.

Mr Sawanit added that elections as proposed by the Vietnamese would be conducted under the Heng Samrin-led Communist Party. It would not be a free election as proposed by ASEAN and the Kampuchean coalition, he said.

Meanwhile, the official Malaysian news agency BERNAMA yesterday quoted Mr Rithauddeen, current chairman of the ASEAN Standing Committee, as saying that his ASEAN colleagues had expressed support when he broached the idea to them.

Mr Rithauddeen reportedly said that he would meet his Filipino counterpart in Manila this weekend, and would also put forward the idea to both the Kampuchean coalition and the Heng Samrin regime.

"It is the problem of the Kampucheans... Let the Kampucheans solve the problem themselves," he said.

"Since Vietnam has no right whatsoever to be in Kampuchea in the first place, they should not stop Heng Samrin from attending such a meeting," he said.

Asked whether the recent Vietnamese five-point proposal would be the basis for such a meeting, the Malaysian foreign minister said: "It is difficult to say that there is no basis but within this (the five-point proposal) there could be something else that could be expanded...could be enlarged upon...and around the end of the day a solution to the problem...."

"It is not for ASEAN or the Vietnamese. It is for the Kampucheans themselves to solve. The Vietnamese are at the back of it. They must withdraw and let the Kampucheans talk," Mr Rithauddeen said.

CSO: 4200/775

THAILAND

COLUMNIST FAULTS REAGAN FOREIGN POLICY

Bangkok DAILY NEWS in Thai 8 Mar 85 p 2

[Around the World column by Trairat: "Uncle Sam's Tricks"]

[Text] President Ronald Reagan has taken a resolute position on the Nicaraguan problem. He has even announced that he will take action to topple the communist Sandinista government. There is the feeling that this old cowboy is going too far and that he is playing world politics recklessly. But such games are played secretly. If he wants to take action, he should do so and not talk so much. Leading politicians can sometimes make a foolish mistake that harms them greatly.

Nicaragua's system of government is its affair. That is an internal matter. If the Nicaraguan people aren't satisfied, they will fight to topple the government that is oppressing them. But the United States is stirring up trouble and looking for a way to seize power from the leftists in order to put their friends in power. They are carrying on both open and secret activities. The CIA has been very busy. It has secretly mined harbors, dropped bombs and assassinated people. Nicaragua has taken these matters to the World Court.

The United States is boldly trying to topple the Sandinista government in order to prevent it from setting an example for other countries in the area and to prevent Nicaragua from exporting revolution to other poor countries in that region.

But it is not doing this with good intentions but for the sake of U.S. interests. If it allows country after country to turn communist, U.S. influence will erode, it will have fewer trade markets, its sources of raw materials will dry up and it will lose prestige. It will be like an important gangster who has lost his underlings.

But if the United States is so resolute about this, why can't it do anything about Cuba, a small communist country right on the doorstep of the United States? Also, the Nicaraguan problem is not as clear as that in Afghanistan or Cambodia, which have definitely been invaded by foreign troops. In these countries, the foreign forces have seized power and installed communist puppet governments. If the United States

wants to follow its own principles, it must first give aid to block the communists in these two countries.

In Afghanistan, which is the zone of influence of the Soviet Union, the United States doesn't want to risk turning this into an even bigger issue. They are just providing covert support in order to wear down the strength of the Soviet Union.

In Cambodia, the United States should provide as much support as possible since the present situation there is a result of the Vietnam War, which the U.S. abandoned. In doing this, Vietnam is "stepping on Uncle Sam's nose." It drove the United States out of Indochina and then took the opportunity to invade and occupy Cambodia. But the United States has just threatened Nicaragua since it feels that Nicaragua is closer to the United States than to the Soviet Union and that the Sandinista forces are weak.

However, the U.S. Congress will not allow Reagan to involve the United States in a war against Nicaragua. They are not even willing to approve more money for this.

It is not easy for the United States to stop the communists in Nicaragua. El Salvador is another country that could become communist at any time. And communist guerrillas are active in several other countries in that region.

The people in Central America and South America know "Uncle Sam" better than people in our region. It will definitely not be possible to solve the problems in that region during the Reagan period.

11943

CSO: 4207/160

THAILAND

EDITORIAL SUPPORTS PREM AGAINST 'SUBVERSION'

Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 2 Mar 85 p 3

[Editorial: "There Is a Need for Unity Here"]

[Text] Subversion against the government continues. A Police Department report states that leaflets attacking Gen Prem Tinsulanon, the prime minister, were distributed to the offices of the mass media. These leaflets attacked him for the way he has managed things. Actions such as this tarnish the government's image.

We would like to say that the distribution of these illegal leaflets was an immoral act and an intentional defamation of character rather than normal criticism. It was a very shameful act. If this criticism had been voiced openly in a democratic way like the opposition parties do, there would not have been anything wrong with this.

At present, Thailand is in a very important period of testing democracy. This is a lengthy period in which the government is composed of both soldiers and civilians, who have joined together to administer the country. This is different from the old system in which the country was administered solely by civilians or soldiers. None of the past governments survived very long because of the lack of balance of power and interests. That is, if it was a civilian government, there was a lack of order, which produced political turmoil and led to a coup d'etat stemming from the turmoil stirred up by opportunists. Or if it was a military government, the government was usually dictatorial in nature. These governments oppressed the people or helped to subvert the country through "corruption." Thus, there was once coup after another, and it was difficult to provide administrative continuity. This slowed and disrupted national development.

Besides the fact that this will destroy the people's faith in the democratic system, it will also have other negative effects. That is, Thais will grow tired of seeing people play politics in a disorderly manner. This will result in "people looking out for their own interests only" and to a lack of national solidarity. The country will lack survival goals, and the people will have no hope for the future. These things amount to subversion of the nation.



In the view of political idealists in a democratic system, the coalition government under the leadership of Gen Prem Tinsulanon is doing everything wrong. And it is said that we have a semi-democracy. However, something that must be remembered is that we are in the process of learning how to live together peacefully. This is a democratic administration. Even though things could be better, we now have an opportunity to improve administration.

We believe that even though the present government is not the best government possible in terms of administrative efficiency or national development, politically, we should nurture it so that all factions can adjust themselves. Once we have learned how to get along with each other, which is the core of idealism, things will gradually grow stronger to the point where we can allow a civilian government to govern the country just like in the developed democracies.

We hope that all groups in Thai society realize the truth of this so that they work together and help the country grow and develop in the future.

Things would be very good here if the various factions were not so concerned about acquiring rank and power.

11943

CSO: 4207/160

THAILAND

MP URGES PREM TO INVESTIGATE F-16-A PURCHASE

BK090154 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 9 Apr 85 p 3

[Text] Social Democratic Party MP Khlaeo Norapati yesterday called on Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon to set up a committee to investigate the purchase of the F16-A fighters from General Dynamics as the U.S. Government had reportedly begun investigating the company for corruption.

In a letter to the Prime Minister in his capacity as Defence Minister, the Khon Kaen MP asked the Premier to investigate those responsible for negotiating the deal. He claimed that the U.S. Government was at present investigating allegations that General Dynamics had bribed Egyptian and South Korean officials to buy their products. He alleged that the company had also overpriced the products sold to the U.S. Government.

Mr Khlaeo also sent another letter to the House Foreign Affairs Committee to consider the case and recommend to the Government that it set up a committee to investigate the purchase of the super-sophisticated jet.

Mr Khlaeo also argued in both letters that the plan to spend 10,000 million baht in buying 12 F16-1 fighters and other accompanying facilities, pending U.S. Congressional approval, was too extravagant at a time when the Government was facing financial difficulties.

Mr Khlaeo also told Gen Prem in his letter that it was not at present known for sure whether Vietnam had the MiG-23, a top-of-the-line Soviet fighter, and that the purchase of the F16s would lead to an arms race in the region that would lead to a proxy war for the super-powers in future.

"Our ancestors have shown their ability in keeping the independence of the nation as a heritage for their children through diplomatic methods. Have our present leaders followed the path of our ancestors? Is the investment of an astronomical amount of money to buy the F16-A, at a time when the people are facing hardship, the only way to adjust to the present situation?" Mr Khlaeo asked.

CSO: 4200/775

THAILAND

SRV SPIES, KHMER ROUGE SUPPLIES IN ARANYAPRATHET

Bangkok DAO SIAM in Thai 19 Mar 85 pp 1, 16

[Article: "Spies Sent to Gather Information on Locations of Government Units, Soldiers Pursue Them"]

[Excerpts] Khmer Rouge soldiers made adjustments to restore the situation and sent forces to attack the Vietnamese troops along strategic routes. The Vietnamese suffered heavy losses along the Thai-Cambodian border. Clashes have declined greatly. Vietnam sent spies to locate government positions. This took place 1 km from Aranyaprathet. The Burapha Force sent troops to capture them but they managed to escape. The number of patrols, both during the day and night, has been increased. Inside Cambodia, there was a fierce clash. Vietnamese artillery shells landed in Thailand. Thai troops fired shots to warn them about violating our sovereignty. The Burapha force, in cooperation with local police officials, in suppressing the sale of war materials such as Khmer Rouge shirts, pants and shoes and medicines provided by the International Red Cross. Officials have pointed out that if these items fall into the hands of the enemy, this will pose a great danger to Thailand.

Vietnam sent spies to gather information only 1 km from Aranyaprathet City. At 2100 hours on 15 March 1985, military district provost officials [at] the Aranyaprathet District junction, officials from the provincial police station in Aranyaprathet District and Volunteer Defense Corps members received word that three Vietnamese soldiers had been spotted at Ban Khok Saphan Khao about 1 km east of Aranyaprathet City. Thus, the forces hurried there but did not find the Vietnamese. At 2130 hours on 17 March 1985, reports were again received that 10 Vietnamese had been spotted. Troops were again sent after them but the Vietnamese managed to escape in the darkness. These forces followed them closely and fired shots but were unable to catch them. It is thought that these Vietnamese were scouting government positions. The Burapha Force has strengthened its patrols.

On 18 March, Police Col Narong Khaophumin, the head of the Burapha Force support unit, 2nd Division Headquarters, and Police Cpt Phichai Bunsit, the deputy "S.T." 5, went and requested police support from Police Sublieutenant Phaithun Raklua, the officer on duty at the provincial

Police station in Aranyaprathet District, in order to seize a quantity of war materials that would benefit the enemy. Thus, together with Police Lt Col Kongkiet Sangcharoen, the chief inspector, Police Lt Col Phanit Muanchu, an inspector, and 10 other police officials, they went and inspected various shops at the market. This is because many of the Vietnamese soldiers who surrendered were wearing Khmer Rouge clothes. And along the border, people like to wear such clothing, which leads to misunderstandings. There are fears that Vietnamese troops will disguise themselves by dressing as Thais. Thai citizens have been prohibited from wearing such clothes.

These officials found five shops selling war materials. These included the Arandiphrom shop at 62/5 Bamrungratsadon road, which is owned by Mrs Noklet Sombunying. At this shop, officials found 87 pairs of Khmer Rouge pants, 90 shirts, 40 pairs of shoes and 13 field packs. At the second shop at No 62/1, which is owned by Mr Kieu Khoppha, officials found 121 pairs of shoes, 20 field packs, 9 water canteens, 110 pairs of pants and 165 shirts. At the Phaeng Loi shop of Mr Somsak Chuchit, officials found 102 kg of plastic bags and 152 cans of vegetable oil distributed by the Red Cross. At the Chaisaengthong shop at No 109/1, which is owned by Mr Sawong Plukpho, officials found 14 shirts, 14 pairs of pants and 1 hat. At a shop that is located outside the municipality and that belongs to Mr Suk Prapphan, age 60, who lives at 69 Village 5, Ban Mai Saithong Subdistrict, officials found 300 packets of anti-worm tablets plus another 50 sets, 185 cartons of filter-tip cigarettes, 6 large boxes of Thamchai analgesic medication, 100 bags of empty capsules, 200 packets of Kai brand aspirin with each packet containing 4 dozen tablets, 5 cases of Cheak batteries, 6 cases of Manoprovit tablets with each case containing 24 bottles and 20 cases of 5-Chedi brand medicine with each case containing 12 [packets]. If these goods had fallen into the hands of the enemy, they could have posed a great danger to Thailand. The officials arrested the owners and confiscated the goods and turned them over to the Burapha Force for further investigation.

11943

CSO: 4207/161

THAILAND

MALAYSIAN BORDER PROBLEMS REPORTED

Bangkok NAE0 NA in Thai 20 Mar 85 pp 1, 10

[Excerpts] On 18-19 March, the Office of the Air Force Secretary took a group of reporters to observe the activities of Group 56 in Hat Yai District, Songkhla Province, and Group 71 in Phunphim District, Surat Thani Province. On the afternoon of 19 March, the reporters reported that when they arrived at Group 56 in Hat Yai District, Flying Officer Prayut Samranchai, an information officer with Group 56, issued a statement.

On the Thai-Malaysian border problem, he said that the Thai-Malaysian border, running along the Sungai Kolok River from the west to the east, is approximately 636 km long. There are 541 km of sandbars and 95 km of deep-water channels. Thailand and Malaysia began setting border demarcation markers on 16 January 1976. To date, 10,854 markers have been set. These extend from Satun to Songkhla, Naratiwat and Yala. A 495-km stretch of the border has been demarcated, which is 77.9 percent of the entire border. Only 140.4 km, or 22.1 percent, is left. Only 45.5 km is on land. The rest follows the river channel. Group Cpt Pricha Saengchawi, the chief of staff of Group 56, said that demarcating the border will be completed in 1987. This is being done by the Regional Border Committee and the Armed Forces Survey Department. Most of the work that has been completed has been done in areas over which there is no dispute. But problems have arisen in areas in which both sides have an interest. For example, in the area near the mouth of the Sungai Kolok River and at Tak Bai, the two sides cannot reach an agreement since there are deposits of gold in this area.

Group Cpt Pricha said that problems have arisen in the Pasir area, too, since Malaysia has constantly tried to gain the advantage in trading activities.

11943  
CSO: 4207/160

THAILAND

MP CAUTIONS MILITARY ON INVADING CAMBODIA

Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 19 Mar 85 pp 1, 12

[Article: "Khlaeo Warns Thienchai On Retaliating Against Vietnam"]

[Text] Khlaeo has questioned the decision to "invade Cambodia," saying that this could produce unfavorable results. He has asked that this be reviewed and that diplomatic measures be sought.

At parliament on the morning of 18 March, Mr Khlaeo Norapati, an MP from Khon Kaen and the deputy leader of the Social Democrat Party, talked with reporters about the statement made by Gen Thienchai Sirisamphan, the deputy RTA CINC, who said that we cannot always remain on the defensive against Vietnam and that, tactically, it is sometimes necessary to launch attacks in Cambodia. Mr Khlaeo said that if this statement was made in order to warn Vietnam, he supports it. But he wants people to consider this carefully before actually taking such action. If we send troops into Cambodia, they will encounter Vietnamese troops, and there will be fighting. This will be tantamount to "inviting the enemy into the house." Vietnam will claim that since we have attacked them, they will send troops into Thailand. Vietnam is good at spreading propaganda. Besides this, the Thai people do not want to go to war, and we will not have the support of the United Nations.

Mr Khlaeo said that before any action is taken, the matter must be considered carefully. A decision should not be made too quickly since this could involve us in a war against the Vietnamese. This would be bad for the country. We must not get angry or act rashly. This is an international political matter that should be discussed with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs before any action is taken. He feels that we have failed to get Vietnam to withdraw its forces from Cambodia because of foreign policy weaknesses in taking diplomatic action. Thus, he has warned the military not to take any action using force.

11943

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THAILAND

AIR FORCE MUNITIONS PRODUCTION NOTED

Bangkok DFO SIAM in Thai 17 Mar 85 p 3

[Article by Suwit Nantawetkun: "Our Air Force and Our Air Space"]

[Text] Last Thursday, the air force Directorate of Armament took reporters to see a munitions plant built by the air force. This plant produces both heavy and light weapons. When we arrived, Air Marshal Thawon Koetsin, the director of armament, and several other officers took us to the conference hall to hear a lecture on the background and targets of the Directorate of Armament in munitions production. The munitions are sent to various military units throughout the country. Thailand has the capability to produce munitions to defend itself and can now "stand on its own feet" without having to rely on help from abroad.

From listening to the lecture, we came to admire these military plants. Those that we saw have been well worth the cost since the Directorate of Armament now has great capabilities, starting with the production of 20mm ammunition. This ammunition is in great demand since it is used by the guns attached to helicopters and F-5E fighter aircraft. The air force has excellent munitions production capabilities. Even though there are still some types of parts that we cannot produce ourselves, we are able to purchase these items at low prices from friendly countries.

Besides this, the Directorate of Armament has the capability to produce good-quality bombs varying in size from 100 to 500 lbs. Tests have shown that these bombs are equal in quality and destructive power to those produced abroad.

There is one thing that the Thai Air Force is especially proud of since it is the only one of its kind in Asia. That is the guided missile maintenance plant. The air force purchased machinery from abroad for use by the air force in order to keep up with the situation. Because when missiles, whether ground-to-air or air-to-air, are sent abroad for maintenance, it takes 3-4 months each time. If some situation arose, such as the present situation along the border, we would be at a great disadvantage. We would not be able to use our weapons as usual since we had sent them abroad for maintenance. Because of this, the air force

decided to purchase a small plant from abroad in order to solve this problem. Our technology is modern and is more advanced than that of many countries in Asia. Many countries that have laser-guided missiles will have to send their missiles to us for maintenance.

One of the air force's future missiles will be a ground-to-air type missile, that is, a "cobra" missile. This is a 2.75mm missile that is in the development stage. It has not yet been perfected, but we certainly have the capabilities to perfect it. It is thought that the Directorate of Armament will be able to hit the targets that have been set.

Besides this, the weapons modification and maintenance work of the air force is up to standard. Many types of weapons that were becoming obsolete have been modified and modern equipment has been installed to turn the weapons into modern weapons that can be used against the enemy.

At a time when the situation along the border is rather tense, the army, navy and air force are all taking steps to modernize. Because if a war does break out, they won't have to waste time moving up troops. A "push of the button" will wipe out enemy troop concentrations. Thus, in developing the military, we have done as much as our financial resources will permit. We have enough weapons to defend the country. Both the army and the air force have sufficient manpower and materials. Adequate preparations have been made. But things must be improved even more since we still lack certain items and have to rely on other countries.

Air Marshal Thawon Koetsin, the director of armament, told the reporters that "our military is ready on both the manpower and weapons fronts. We are highly prepared. The air force is in a high state of readiness, particularly with respect to the present situation. We can purchase materials and weapons from friendly countries. The air force has constantly striven to make progress. Even though we have sometimes moved forward slowly, we have always moved forward. We have never gone backwards.

"Besides this, we have made long-term preparations to develop weapons. I am confident that in the next few years, Thailand will be able to produce modern weapons by itself for use in the army, navy and air force. We have made a great effort to develop our cobra missile based on the targets set. If everything goes according to schedule, we will no longer have to purchase weapons from those other countries. This will also save money for the country."

In summary, based on our recent visit to the air force Directorate of Armament, [it is clear that] we are presently developing weapons. The units responsible for this are working in a determined and resolute manner. The various sectors must all cooperate with each other. Otherwise, the targets will not be hit. In the air force, many things must be done before the targets can be hit. Based on what we were told by the

officials concerned, the RTAF CINC has much of which he can be proud. These weapons are all very efficient. What is important is that the development of the Cobra ground-to-air missile has not yet been completed. This requires the cooperation of all sectors. Do not turn the "cobra" into a "garden snake."

11943

CSO: 4207/161

THAILAND

EDITORIAL FAULTS U.S. ON MILITARY AID

Bangkok NAE0 NA in Thai 25 Mar 85 p 3

[Editorial: "Allies"]

[Text] Thailand and the United States are close allies. They are bound together by the Manila Treaty and the Thanat-Rusk Joint Communique. These stipulate U.S. commitments in helping to defend Thailand.

This treaty and agreement were based on the assumption that the threat to Thailand's security came from China. But the situation has changed completely.

At present, it is the Vietnamese troops that have occupied Cambodia that pose a threat to Thailand's security. They have boldly and openly violated Thailand's sovereignty many times.

China has expressed a very friendly attitude toward Thailand and clearly stated that it will support Thailand. President Li Xiannian reaffirmed China's position of siding with Thailand on 12 March during a social gathering at the Government House.

Thailand has taken a firm position on the Cambodian problem. That is, it does not want to get involved in the dispute. It does not want to get into a war with anyone. And it does not want Thais--soldiers or civilians--to lose their lives or property.

In the past, we have made every effort to maintain our sovereignty through our own efforts. But at a time when the Cambodian situation is posing a greater and greater threat to Thailand's security, the United States has greatly reduced its role. It provides mostly humanitarian aid and provides only indirect aid to Democratic Kampuchea. The military aid given to Thailand has declined steadily.

In the current fiscal year, the United States sold Thailand \$98 million worth of weapons. It also provided training and other things worth \$12.3 million free of charge.

When Vietnamese troops invaded Thailand the last time, the United States announced that it would consider selling F-16 aircraft to us and quickly send the weapons purchased by the Thai government.

Actually, Thailand now has a great need for aircraft, bombs, artillery and artillery shells. But we have a severe shortage of funds. Thus, such purchases pose a heavy burden for the government.

In this situation, it is time that the United States reviewed its role in the Cambodian problem. It must also review the value of its security treaty and agreement with Thailand to see if these are worth more than just selling weapons.

11943

CSD: 4207/161

28 April 1985

## THAILAND

## BRIEFS

CPM CAMPS SEIZED, GUERRILLAS KILLED--Yala--Government troops have seized five camps of the outlawed Communist Party of Malaya [CPM] during a combined operation with Malaysian forces in the Betong salient, Col Parathep Puwanatnolak, deputy commander of the Thai task force, said yesterday. The colonel said the operation code-named Tak Sin 8504 began on April 3 with troops from both countries taking part in the drive. He said the Thai troops used air strikes and artillery against the CPM guerrillas during the operation. The guerrillas are believed to have suffered heavy casualties while the Thai troops suffered only five injuries, two seriously, he said. In the latest operation on Sunday Thai troops seized a huge camp capable of holding up to 300 men after a 20-minute clash, he said. The camp comprises 106 makeshift huts, a small booby trap factory, a meeting hall and five fish ponds. In addition, there were eight connecting tunnels in the camp which were about 50 metres long. He said that in this clash alone 10 guerrillas were killed. [Text] [Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 9 Apr 85 p 3 BK]

CSO: 4200/775



MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

AIR FORCE COMMANDER ON VICTORY ANNIVERSARY

BK051229 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Statement by Lieutenant General Do Dinh Luyen, commander of the SRV Air Force, marking the 10th anniversary of the liberation of the South and the 20th anniversary of the victory over the U.S. Air Force--recorded]

[Text] On 3 and 4 April 1965, strictly complying with the instructions from the party and Uncle Ho, the air force went into action, fighting a victorious aerial battle. It fought very bravely and resourcefully, shot down four sophisticated aircraft of the U.S. Air Force, and joined with the armed forces and people of Ham Rong in Thanh Hoa in foiling all the enemy's air raids, thereby compelling the enemy to admit that those were the darkest days for the U.S. Air Force. Those days have since become the grand anniversary of the People's Air Force and have opened up a new era of development for our air force--an era of fierce struggle and glorious victories.

United States imperialism, an archimperialism with the most powerful military might among capitalist countries, which once boasted about the incredible strength of the U.S. Air Force, was compelled to concentrate its great efforts on dealing with our air force. But, after fighting nearly 400 fierce battles, thanks to its awareness and creative application of the party's military conception, having the honor of fighting as part of the invincible array of people's war, and upholding the motto of using a small force to defeat a larger one and using superior power to defeat massive forces, the Air Force dealt heavy blows to the U.S. Air Force as evidenced by the fact that it shot down 320 aircraft--of which 19 were sophisticated types--including RB-66 electronic surveillance planes and B-52 strato bombers, killing hundreds of the enemy pilots, and capturing 90 others, many of them regarded as America's most elite. The air force attacked and destroyed hundreds of the enemy's warships, including a U.S. destroyer; and attacked and destroyed many command posts and radar stations of the enemy and their troop encampments deep inside tortuous jungle and mountain areas.

Totally different from what the enemy had thought, the more the Vietnamese People's Air Force fought, the stronger it became, and the more mature it grew. It made active contributions to defending Hanoi capital and various big cities, economic-political centers, and strategic communication routes. It joined with the entire armed forces and people in completely defeating the two U.S. imperialist air war of destruction against the northern part of our country.

During the historic Ho Chi Minh campaign, the air force used captured enemy aircraft to bomb the Tan Son Nhut airport, thus contributing to pushing for a quicker disintegration of the U.S.-puppet forces. Since then, the air force has constantly participated in combat and combat support activities as part of its efforts to defend the fatherland's frontier and to perform its international obligations. The air force fought at the southwestern battlefield while maintaining high combat readiness in the north and strove hard in training and unit-building, thus creating new changes for the better in both quantity and quality. Today the air force has become a modern armed service of the VPA.

During the process of its vigorous fighting and growth, the air force has built for itself a beautiful tradition of absolute loyalty, resolute fighting, and unity and cooperation in collectively scoring meritorious deeds. The air force has been awarded the VPA Hero title, a Ho Chi Minh Order, and a Military Service Order first class. Eighteen units and 27 cadres have been awarded the titles of VPA Hero Units and VPA Heroes respectively. Thousands of collectives and individuals have been decorated with medals of various kinds while 258 cadres and combatants have been awarded Uncle Ho insignias.

The air force has scored numerous victories and has matured as it is today due chiefly to the clear-sighted leadership and the solicitous care of the party and highly venerated and beloved Uncle Ho, to the correct guidance from higher echelons, the love and care by the people, the assistance and close combat coordination by the armed forces throughout the country, the great and effective assistance by the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, as well as to the sacrifices and extraordinary efforts of one generation of air force cadres and combatants after another including the outstanding contributions of numerous heroes and fallen combatants.

On the occasion of this glorious anniversary, the air force would like to express its profound gratitude to the great party and venerated and beloved Uncle Ho, to the authorities, mass organizations, and people of various localities, to various friendly armed services and combat branches, to various military regions, army corps, military corps, and other elements of the armed forces throughout the country, as well as to the party, government, people, and army of the Soviet Union and to other fraternal socialist countries.

At present, U.S. imperialism is intensively pursuing the arms race, opposing and sabotaging the world revolution, and putting mankind in danger of a destructive nuclear war. The Chinese expansionist-hegemonist clique is increasing its collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other international reactionary forces in carrying out malicious schemes under their global counterrevolutionary strategy. They have stepped up their multifaceted war of sabotage, launched land-grabbing operations at the border, prepared for a war of aggression, and frenziedly opposed and sabotaged the Vietnamese revolution and the [phrase indistinct]

Faced with this situation, building a powerful air force in order to meet the requirements for building and defending the socialist Vietnamese fatherland is now a very heavy but glorious task.

Developing the VPA's tradition of fighting resolutely and victoriously and the people's air force's spirit of winning victories at every takeoff, the air force has always been ready to make prompt takeoffs, fight victoriously under all circumstances, shoot down the enemy's aircraft, strike accurately at the targets right from the very first battle and at the very frontline of the fatherland, deal due punitive counterblows to the enemy should they dare to commit crimes inside our country, outstandingly fulfill all the combat and noncombat missions assigned to it by higher echelons, and contribute to firmly defending the territory, airspace, and territorial waters of the beloved fatherland and defending socialist construction.

Alongside its combat and combat readiness missions, the air force must step up its training and carry out its unit-building in all respects in order to quickly improve its combat readiness capability, its combat effectiveness, and the overall quality of its armed service. It must strive to grasp modern military science, involve itself deeper in mastering science and technology, strengthen its internal solidarity, effect a drastic and steady change for the better in unit discipline and in the level of modernization, promote the spirit of self support and self reliance, organize the lives of its troops more satisfactorily, exploit all existing potentials, and contribute its labor and energy to building the country.

The air force must concentrate on building grassroots-level party organizations into clean and steadfast ones so they can serve as a backbone for building grassroots-level units into comprehensively steadfast ones. It must train a contingent of flying party cadres and members and technical cadres and workers who must possess strong willpower, a high sense of responsibility, high qualities, and good talents so they can receive, maintain, preserve, and use in a most effective manner various kinds of increasingly sophisticated weapons and equipment.

Reviewing its combat exploits and glorious traditions, the air force has become ever more elated, proud, convinced, and determined to push the determined-to-win emulation movement another step forward, carry out in a most satisfactory manner all its assigned missions, complete successfully the major campaign of developing the fine character and improving the fighting strength of the people's armed forces, and score outstanding achievements in order to mark the various historic anniversaries in 1985.

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

SOVIET SUBMARINES FOR VIETNAM

Kunyang [Australia] PACIFIC DEFENSE REPORTER Mar 85 p 14

[Article by Desmond Wettern]

[Excerpt]

Moscow's supply of arms to its allies in the Third World in both the eastern and western hemispheres is worrying free world military leaders as its scale now exceeds any possible defensive requirements.

For many months now an old Russian Whiskey class submarine has been lying at a jetty in the former American base at Cam Ranh Bay in Vietnam. At first the submarine's immobile status appeared to support the claim, put about in places like Thailand, that its role was to generate power for shore supplies using its diesel engines — a role for which submarines have been used in the past, notably in Britain during acute coal shortages in the winter of 1947-48. But the sheer size of the base is such that no submarine particularly a diesel-electric boat, could possibly provide more than a tiny fraction of the power demands.

It now appears that the submarine's real role is to provide initial training for potential Vietnamese submariners. This is borne out by the arrival, in the past few weeks, of two

or three more Whiskies, but this time operational boats are seemingly being used for sea training.

The creation by Moscow of a submarine arm in the Vietnamese Navy, while no doubt something about which Beijing is well informed, must nevertheless be a matter of considerable concern to Chinese leaders at a time when their country's seaborne international trade is expanding.

Even more significant will this move be for neighboring South-East Asian states, none of which, apart from Indonesia, has so far aspired to having submarines. The recent purchase of a, probably initial, batch of the British advanced lightweight Stingray antisubmarine torpedoes by the Royal Thai Navy, the first by any Asian nation, would appear to be not unconnected with the likely establishment of a Vietnamese submarine force. Westland Helicopters are also hoping for sales of Lynx antisubmarine helicopters in South-East Asia, which may be a further reflection of concern over the Russian moves in Vietnam.

CSO: 4200/750

## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### REALISTIC APPROACH TO COMBAT TRAINING URGED

Hanoi TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese Dec 84 pp 44-57

[Article by Colonel General Le Trong Tan: "Practicality in Military Training"]

[Text] Since its birth, the Vietnam People's Army has experienced 40 years of fighting and building its forces. Under the correct leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam, our army fought continuously and, together with the people, won victory over the professional aggressor armies of the French colonialists and U.S. imperialists. Today, it is waging a victorious fight against the acts of aggression and expansionism of the Chinese reactionaries and their lackeys.

One of the main characteristics of the growth and victories of the Vietnam People's Army is that ours is an army that builds its forces while fighting the enemy. It builds its forces in the very course of combat, builds its forces and trains its troops on the basis of combat requirements in order to achieve increasingly high combat efficiency and become stronger as it fights. Under these circumstances of history, we have learned and gained one important lesson and experience: the need to be practical in the buildup of the army, in general, and in military training, in particular. Combat training has played a very important role and directly contributed to the powerful strength of our forces, to constantly improving the combat readiness of the units of the people's armed forces and their ability to win victory in battle.

Practicality in military training has been practiced in a wide variety of ways and is a practice that has steadily developed along with the development of the revolutionary tasks and the combat and buildup tasks of the army, the development of the military line of the party, the development of military science-art and the military science-art of the people's war together with the modernization of our equipment and weapons and the increasing growth in the size of our army, all of which have had the purpose of enabling us to win victory over enemies with large, modern armed forces and many clever, crafty designs. In general, practicality in military training means training troops in everything they need for war. Troop training must be based on the enemy situation and how we will fight the enemy and based on the economic and terrain conditions of the country, of the battlefield. Troops must be trained in the use of the weapons that we have now or will acquire and trained in the



use of these weapons under these economic and battlefield conditions in order to achieve the ultimate objectives of winning victory over the enemy on the battlefield, excellently completing the mission of the unit, of the army and, along with the people, successfully completing our military task during each stage of the revolution.

Today, the Vietnamese revolution has entered a new stage. Our people's war of liberation ended in total victory. Our country is independent, reunified and advancing as one toward socialism. The tasks of building and defending the socialist fatherland are being urgently performed. The enemy of our country's revolution, the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists, are collaborating with the U.S. imperialists and various lackeys. They have a very large and relatively modern aggressor army. Their land, air space and offshore waters adjoin ours. Many of their schemes and tactics differ from those of previous aggressors. Present day realities in our country, the enemy's country, Indochina, Southeast Asia and the world are also different than they once were. The war to defend the fatherland against the new aggressor is similar to the war of liberation in some respects but also different. In this new stage, the political and military lines of the party have been continually refined. Important developments have also occurred in our military science-art, equipment, weapons and so forth.

Therefore, from the standpoint of practicality in military training today, we face much that is new, face many new questions that must be studied and properly answered.

I. Military Training Must Be Based on the Characteristics of the Situation and Tasks of Our Country's Revolution Today. It Must Provide Troops with What They Need To Win Victory Over the Enemy in Every Situation and in Every Type of War of Aggression of the Enemy, Win Victory Over Their Escalation of Military Activities and Thwart Their Tactical Efforts Along the Border and, at the Same Time, Win Victory Over Their War of Sabotage and Be Prepared To Win Victory Over a War of Aggression of Any Magnitude. Military Training Must Be Closely Combined with Constant Study of the Enemy Situation and Possible Developments on the Enemy's Side.

Our nation, our country stands on the threshold of an extremely important period in our history. Our party, our people and our army must make every effort to successfully build socialism while firmly defending the socialist Vietnamese fatherland and continuing to fulfill our international obligation to the revolutions of Cambodia and Laos.

The Chinese expansionists and hegemonists, acting in increasingly close collaboration with the U.S. imperialists and international reactionary powers, are escalating their military activities, their acts of encroachment and occupation, along our country's northern border; at the same time, they continue to intensify their war of sabotage throughout the interior of our country. In Cambodia, they continue to support their lackeys in the war of encroachment and occupation along the Cambodia-Thailand border and in subversive activities inside Cambodia. In Laos, in conjunction with the war of sabotage being conducted under the "first caller on New Year's Day" strategy, they have pushed the radical rightists in Bangkok into occupying Lao



territory along the Lao-Thai border by force. They are making urgent preparations to launch, when a favorable opportunity arises, a large-scale war of aggression to annex our country, annex the two fraternal countries of Laos and Cambodia. The fight between ourselves and the enemy in Vietnam as well as throughout Indochina is developing under the impact of many different complex situations. The enemy might employ many different forms of a war of aggression and various tactics in a vain attempt to carry out their plans of sabotage, expansion and aggression.

The combat and combat readiness missions of our army and people are, therefore, very complex and large. We must be prepared to win victory over the enemy in every type of war of aggression they employ and in every situation. Training must support combat and combat readiness missions but cannot be conducted on the basis of a simple, onesided approach or on just one situation nor can all training be precisely the same. The units on each line, the units on the different battlefields and the units of the different elements of the military, the different services and branches all require different training.

It is necessary to fully bear in mind that the present training guidelines and training mission of our army are to provide truly basic, systematic, comprehensive and dependable training that is oriented toward combat coordination among the various branches and services and meets the combat readiness and combat requirements of each branch and service in combined combat operations as well as in independent combat operations conducted on each different battlefield. These training guidelines and this training mission must not only be designed to meet the requirements of large-scale warfare or be oriented only toward matters of basic, long-range importance, rather, they must also be designed to meet the requirements of a war of any size, designed for both basic, long-range tasks and immediate tasks, designed to win victory over the war of encroachment and occupation, the war of sabotage and also the escalation of military activities by the enemy along the border as well as to win victory over a large-scale war of aggression on the different battlefields. Winning victory over the enemy in a war, be it large or small in scale, winning victory over the war of encroachment and occupation along the border as well as the war of sabotage being waged within our country demand that troops receive basic, systematic, comprehensive and dependable training. However, this does not mean that all training, regardless of where or when it is conducted, must be identical in content and conducted by exactly the same methods.

Training subject matter and the methods of training for troops who are directly engaged in defending the border, where they face the enemy daily, must be designed to meet the very complex and diverse requirements of combat there, especially to enable troops to effectively deal with each escalation of military encroachment and occupation by the enemy along the border, including their occupation of hills of ours along the border, as well as prepare them to retaliate against the enemy when they occupy land deep within our territory. The militia and self-defense forces, local forces, border defense troops, stationary main force troops and mobile units on the border must be well trained not only in fighting the enemy, but also in effectively contributing to the political, economic, military and national defense development of the

locality. Here, we must always closely combine training with combat and combat readiness and view the battlefield as a training ground, view the training ground as a battlefield. Importance must be attached to training troops in how to defeat the various combat measures taken by enemy forces, defeat their commando and espionage tactics and, at the same time, how to defeat the tactics employed by the enemy in their psychological war, in their spy war, in their efforts to sabotage production... Along the seacoast, we must closely combine combat training with training in how to manage the seacoast and offshore waters of the fatherland, how to combat commandoes infiltrating our country from the sea and reactionaries who attempt to flee the country by sea.

In those aspects of training that are designed to meet the requirements involved in combating the war of sabotage, importance must be attached to those matters that relate to forging the spirit of revolutionary vigilance and the skills needed to guard against, uncover and punish enemy forces engaged in clandestine activities. Attention must be given to providing training in the orders of the army and the regulations of the state, to stressing the need for strict, self-imposed discipline and to cultivating the lifestyle of a regular army and an awareness of the need for close coordination between national defense and security forces, between regular troops and militia and self-defense forces. Methods that must be employed are the use of formal classroom training and regularly drawing experience from everyday work and activities, with special emphasis upon learning everything that can be learned from cases and incidents that occur. A plan must be worked out to establish coordination among stationary forces that are stationed and operate within the same area, a plan that is closely coordinated with the struggle against negative phenomena within the army and out in society.

In basic combat training, training subjects and the methods of training must be based on the mission and function of each unit, that is, whether the unit is a main force, local, militia or self-defense unit, a stationary or mobile unit, a combat or support unit, a unit on the frontlines or in the rear... Generally speaking, importance must be attached to providing training in combat coordination among the various branches and services, coordination among the three elements of the military and coordination between the two different modes of warfare in different war situations. We should not think that training designed to meet the requirements of a large-scale war can also be used to meet the requirements of different size wars. Of course, some of the requirements faced in war are the same regardless of the scale of the war. However, each specific war is unique in terms of its size and has other special characteristics, which are dependent upon the objectives, forces and methods of warfare of the enemy and are closely associated with the different situations in which our country might be, as a result of which different requirements are faced and military activities take place under different circumstances. Therefore, if these different circumstances and requirements are not taken into consideration in the training of troops, the actions taken in practice will be marked by confusion. Nor should we conceive of basic training as meaning that the order in which training is conducted is the same in every unit. Of course, from the standpoint of learning military science and art, learning military science and technology, it is necessary to progress from one level of knowledge to a higher level, for one training subject to lay

the foundation for the next. However, with training subjects that are relatively independent by their nature, the order in which these subjects are taught by units can be adjusted to suit mission requirements, material support capabilities and the conditions on training grounds. The important factor here is the need to provide training in the entire program and for the stipulated amount of time so that all units meet basic, comprehensive requirements after a specific stage of training and are able to constantly meet the requirements of their combat mission.

Thus, to provide training that is basic, comprehensive and dependable, training subjects and training plans must be based on the specific combat readiness and combat requirements and missions of each unit, each branch and service, each battlefield. We should not view the requirements of combat missions and the requirements of basic, comprehensive training as two entities that are the opposite of each other. The attitudes that basic, comprehensive training cannot meet the requirements of the combat readiness mission or the opposite of this, that basic, comprehensive training is not needed once combat readiness has been achieved are both incorrect. Such attitudes result in training that is not consistent with the realities of combat, in training that is not closely tied to the maintenance of combat readiness and combat missions.

In order to provide the training needed to complete the unit's combat mission and win victory over the enemy in every situation that arises during the war, we must know the enemy well. Training must be based on the forces we are fighting. Military training must be closely linked to studying the enemy as they are today and what they might do in the future and we must always be one step ahead of the enemy's forces.

The ancient Vietnamese had the saying: "If we know the enemy and know ourselves, 100 victories in 100 battles can be ours." This saying is as true today as it was then. To win that portion of victory that stems from training as well as win victory in actual combat, we must have clear, correct and detailed knowledge of the forces we are fighting, knowledge that encompasses all three areas of strategy, campaigns and combat. The requirement that we know the enemy does not stop at correctly defining the character of the enemy, of the forces we are fighting so that we have no vagueness or illusions about who they really are and are determined to defeat them, rather, we must also evaluate the essence of the political and military plans and tactics of the enemy and how capable they really are of carrying them out on the battlefield. On this basis, we must correctly assess their strengths and weaknesses, both in the immediate future and over the long range and both in border areas and when they penetrate deeply into our country's territory.

To support troop training as well as maintain high combat readiness, we must actively organize efforts to study and assess the enemy situation and determine the laws that govern their operations on the battlefield. Facts have shown that in tactical offensive operations and offensive campaigns, the enemy usually amasses a superiority of forces, both assault forces and firepower (mainly infantry troops, artillery forces and a number of tank units) and attack and occupy hills or areas of tactical and campaign significance. At some times and places, they amass an overwhelming



superiority in terms of troop strength, employ division level forces (in military corps formation) organized into many waves and phases of attack from many different directions and combine frontal attacks with attacks in between our forces, deep penetrations of our territory, encirclement of our forces, attacks along our flanks and attacks behind our defensive positions. However, these basic tactics of the enemy are applied differently at each time and place. In the war on the southwestern border (1971-1979)[as published], the northern border war (February, 1979) and the northern border offensives in 1981 and since 1984, the tactical operations of the enemy have not been exactly the same. However, although they do change their tactics, the enemy must, as a result of their objective and subjective limitations, operate with certain predictability. These are matters to which we must give our full attention. We must study the enemy thoroughly, must avoid being simplistic or onesided, avoid being dogmatic or mechanical in our study of the enemy if we are to develop effective ways to defeat them and, on this basis, reach necessary conclusions concerning how troop training should be conducted. When studying the enemy, one important matter that we must bear in mind is that our present enemy, although not as strong as the imperialists that we have defeated, is very clever and can take advantage of weaknesses of ours as well as utilize a number of strengths they have, strengths that derive from the fact that the land of their country, their airspace and their offshore waters adjoin ours. We must be vigilant against operations by their ground forces, their air force and their navy at current levels of intensity or even higher. Therefore, in addition to winning victory over the current activities of the enemy, we must make accurate predictions of enemy activity based on the law that their tactics change and closely observe new developments in their schemes, tactics and even their equipment so that we can take effective action in combat and training.

Every commander and command staff must, on the basis of their duties and mission, organize on their own the gathering of information and the study of the enemy's forces in order to gain a correct and truly thorough understanding of the enemy forces that their echelon or unit must fight on their battlefield and reach accurate conclusions concerning the plans, operations and basic tactics of the enemy for use in organizing their own campaigns and combat operations. On this basis, combat training subjects and a combat training program that are practical and realistic must be established for the staff and the unit. Studying and assessing the enemy are not easy work. They entail an entire process of detailed organizational work and demand that every commander and command staff make extraordinary efforts and overcome numerous difficulties; however, they are jobs that absolutely must be successfully performed. At the same time, we must display a high spirit of unity and close coordination. The upper and lower echelons must jointly concern themselves with this work, the staff and the unit must work together and the army and the locality must coordinate closely in order to achieve good results and high quality. Only in this way can our efforts to study the enemy and reflect the various situations involving the enemy in our military training be truly realistic, not superficial, simplistic or artificial. Only in this way can the combat readiness of the unit be constantly raised.

Assessing and studying the enemy lay the foundation for military training and are also a very important, fundamental part of the troop training program.

Every military activity, be it large or small in scale, from the strategic and campaign echelons to the tactical echelon, from the commander to the individual soldier, must be directed toward the enemy. In the fight against offensives along the border to encroach upon and occupy land of ours, against the war of sabotage or against a war of aggression of any size, we must know the enemy well. Weaknesses and a lack of vigilance on our part in the rear area or on the battlefield have subjective causes: not knowing the enemy, underestimating the enemy and not knowing how to study the enemy. Therefore, training troops to know the enemy and training them in how to study and assess the enemy situation must be a part of the training program on all echelons and at all places, not just part of the training of reconnaissance and intelligence forces or part of the training program only at places that face the enemy. Importance must be attached to providing timely information on the tactics and activities of the enemy and the flow of information must be very scientifically organized so that all command echelons and research agencies can keep abreast of the latest developments concerning the enemy and use their collective intelligence to gain an understanding of the enemy, accurately predict their activities and train troops in ways to win victory over them.

**II. Military Art Must Reflect a Full Understanding of the Military Line of the Party and Correctly Practice the Military Art of the War To Defend the Fatherland. All Forces Must Receive Good Training in Strategy and Campaign Art and Good Tactical and Technical Training. Training Must Be Closely Combined with Researching, Developing and Constantly Refining Vietnamese Military Science and Art.**

Early in the new stage of the revolution, our party adopted its military line, the line of all the people participating in national defense and the fatherland being defended by means of a people's war. On the basis of a thorough understanding of this line, Vietnamese military art has been further researched and is continuing to be refined in all three areas: strategy, campaign art and tactics. Those matters that have been researched and concerning which conclusions have been reached must be incorporated within the training programs and training subject matter of the various echelons. Those matters concerning which conclusions have yet to be reached must continue to be urgently studied. Troop training as well as research on military science and art must reflect a full understanding of the party's military line, reflect a thorough understanding of the military task of the revolution and the combat and buildup tasks of our army.

Generally speaking, we must research military science and art and train troops in ways that are comprehensive, systematic and based on the requirements of each echelon. We must provide training and conduct research in both strategy and strategic combat operations, in campaign art and tactics. Because, these are the closely interrelated elements that make up military art. Strategy guides campaign art and campaign art guides tactics. Conversely, tactics must reflect and be governed by campaign art and campaign art must reflect and be governed by strategy. It is also necessary to attach very much importance to technical training to insure that troops are thoroughly familiar with every piece of equipment with which they are equipped and insure that they are proficient in the use of this equipment and maintain it properly, especially sophisticated weapons and technical equipment.

There is a distinction that must be made between research and training; something can be studied in a relatively comprehensive manner but the training subjects and methods employed in troop training must be suited to each different echelon, to each different element of the military and each different line. Even in research work there must be a sensible order of priority of matters to be studied. Efforts must first be focused on studying matters of pressing importance. Matters that are important but not pressing can be studied later as the capabilities of the corps of research cadres permit.

Military strategy is the component of military art that guides the development of military art. When defining its military line, the party also defines and establishes the fundamentals of military strategy. However, rendering these fundamentals of military strategy as relatively specific requirements of strategy requires a process of detailed and deep research. Researching and working out the specific requirements of military strategy, which are closely tied to the research of campaign art and tactics, must also be carried out gradually on the basis of the requirements of our immediate and long-range military tasks.

At present, importance must be attached to working out the specifics of military strategy on the different battlefields in a manner consistent with the special characteristics of each. Attention must first be given to matters pertaining to military art on the frontline, especially along the northern border. Establishing our control and attacking the enemy along the border, in sparsely populated mountains and jungles where communications have not been developed are not the same as establishing our control and attacking the enemy in the densely populated coastal and delta areas where solid bases have been established. We must be very creative in how we utilize each mode of warfare as well as in how we combine the two different modes to suit the conditions and circumstances on each battlefield, the comparison of forces between ourselves and the enemy and the operations of the two sides on each battlefield. Attention must be paid to the fact that combining the two modes of warfare (the local people's war and the war fought by the main force military corps) is a law by which victory is won in revolutionary war in our country, in both wars of liberation and wars to defend the fatherland. However, this law has its impact through the subjective activities of man. This law only has the effect of winning victory for us when we understand this law thoroughly and take the initiative in creating the necessary conditions. For example, at places where the local people's war has not been developed much, we must determine the reasons for this situation and lay the groundwork for the people's war. Main force troops must work with the locality's party committee, government and military agency to build the movement and provide local troops, militia and self-defense forces with guidance. This is what we did during the wars against France and the United States. Sometimes, we had to use a contingent of main forces as local troops. In such cases, main force troops must also be trained in the fighting methods of local forces, in how to conduct small-scale, decentralized combat operations. The fact that they are main force troops does not mean that they need only be trained to fight large-scale battles involving coordination among the various branches and services.



The enemy is intensifying their sabotage and their attacks to encroach upon and occupy land along our northern border through the use of a variety of forces--main force units, local units and border defense forces--and many different tactics, such as artillery attacks, infantry attacks to occupy hills, the insertion of spies and commandoes into our country... They conduct these activities on a regular, day to day basis but there are also times when they launch phases of relatively concerted activity within certain areas. We must study ways to effectively deal with the enemy's tactics and train our troops to use these methods along with the other measures in which they have been trained so that our approach is not always the same, not restricted to one particular mode or only based on one contingency plan. Stationary units must be well versed in the fighting methods employed by bases and base complexes, methods that are characterized by extreme tenacity, combine defensive and offensive operations and make strong use of the entire network of fortifications, firepower and mobility. We must develop a wide variety of very flexible and creative ways to attack hills that have been temporarily occupied by the enemy and thoroughly train our troops in these methods. The struggle between ourselves and the enemy along the border will be a long struggle, will continue to be a bitter and complicated struggle. We can expect the enemy to try many clever tactics and we must have many ways of dealing with them. While we must be skilled in fighting from bases, we must always look for ways to achieve higher combat efficiency than the enemy and not allow them to lure us to places so that they can wear down our forces. Rather, it is they who must become bogged down, must be worn down. Here, it is sometimes combat efficiency and the skilled application of tactics that result in the defeat of the combat measures taken by the enemy and produce a strategic result, not necessarily only campaigns that produce a strategic result.

We must simultaneously conduct research, training and maneuvers in the various types of modern campaigns and the various forms of basic tactics for cadres, staffs and troops. As regards the cadres and staffs on the campaign and strategic echelons, it is a necessity that their basic training consist of training in campaigns, strategy and the art of organizing and conducting the various types of campaigns, as it has during the past several years. Through training classes and classroom campaign exercises, especially through campaign field maneuvers, experimental maneuvers, staff exercises in the field for command staffs on all echelons and so forth, we must gradually cultivate among the commanders and command staffs on the various echelons a thorough understanding of and complete agreement with the military line, military strategy, the modes of warfare and the art of organizing and conducting a number of basic types of campaigns in a way to defend the fatherland. Campaign staffs must be well versed in their functions and mission in order to lay a solid foundation upon which to regularly study and train in order to constantly improve their staff skills, provide the commander with what he needs to make a decision and organize the rapid and accurate implementation of decisions.

We must attach full importance to tactical training, especially training in the tactics employed on the detachment and troop level, for the units of the entire army. Training and establishing detachments that are strong and solid in every respect are the basic prerequisite to training in combat coordination

among the various branches within a combat formation on the troop and basic tactical corps echelons. Detachment and troop training must have technical training as its basis and tactical training as its center, with importance attached to training small detachments, individual soldiers and technical personnel. Because, in combat, the small detachments and individual soldiers are always the forces that are in direct contact with the forces of the enemy throughout the course of combat, from the time it first begins until it concludes. Practicality requires that the detachment and the individual soldier be trained in a manner that very closely simulates actual conditions. No simplistic, artificial approaches and no amount of formalism, regardless of how slight, can be tolerated in this regard because it will most assuredly be paid for in blood in combat.

In military training, full attention must be given to training the local armed forces, which consist of the militia, self-defense forces and the local forces of the district (precinct) and province (municipality).

In the cause of national liberation as well as in the cause of defending the fatherland, the local people's armed forces have always played an extremely important role, especially in combating the current war of sabotage and the enemy's acts of encroachment and occupation along the border. Therefore, in military training, the training subjects and methods established for militia personnel, self-defense forces and local troops must be based on the missions that the local armed forces must undertake. The equipment, organization and fighting methods of the local people's armed forces differ in many ways from those of main force troops. In addition, they are assigned different specific missions depending upon the political and military tasks of each locality and the terrain within each area. Within the local people's armed forces, there are also differences between local forces and the militia and self-defense forces. As a result, it is necessary that we properly guide both the subject matter and methods of training to insure a uniformity of basic subject matter, a uniform basic program and uniformity in the amount of time that must be spent in training and how much total time is permitted for training while also insuring that training is consistent with the actual conditions of the locality. Only in this way is it possible for training to closely correspond to practice, possible for every unit and each person within each locality to see how beneficial and useful training is and, as a result, participate in it with enthusiasm.

Present circumstances are such that the reserve forces of our army are constantly growing. Therefore, in military training, full attention must be given to reserve forces.

Reserve forces are those forces that directly augment the branches and services of the standing army when a war mobilization is in effect. The quality of the training of these forces directly influences the fighting strength of the army in war time. Each locality and local military agency must adopt a reserve forces training plan and conduct this training in exact accordance with the yearly reserve training program. Reserve forces must be trained in the same subjects that standing forces are trained. Of course, they cannot possibly be trained in each and every aspect of these subjects as standing forces are; rather, it is necessary to coordinate, in a way based on

the specific type of force being trained, the refreshing of knowledge that has already been learned and the introduction of new developments in military art and military technology and to do so in a manner that is suited to the amount of time allocated for reserve training and by methods suited to the circumstances of their jobs. We must insure that the officers, non-commissioned officers, soldiers and technical personnel of the reserve forces can always quickly be mobilized to augment the various services and branches and can keep pace with the entire army in time of war.

III. Troop Training Must Be Based upon the Existing Equipment and Weapons of the Army and the Specific Developments in This Area; Must Be Consistent with the Terrain, Weather and Climatic Conditions of Our Country; Must Carry on and Develop upon the Wide Range of Experiences of Our Army; Must Be Based on the Study and Creative Application of the Progressive, Modern Experiences of Soviet Military Science

Weapons and equipment are the material base that creates the fighting strength of the army. The equipment, weapons and means of war of our army have been and are undergoing very large changes compared to what they were like during the war against the United States. This is a very important factor in increasing the fighting strength of our army. Improvements to our technical equipment inevitably lead to the development of military art and the refinement of the organizational structure of the various services and branches, of the campaign and tactical corps. Consequently, military training must be designed to insure that our troops are thoroughly familiar with, proficient in the use of and able to properly maintain modern weapons and equipment in every respect: they must be able to make full use of the properties and effectiveness of modern weapons and equipment; able to use them in actual combat; able to develop ways of fighting that utilize modern equipment and weapons in the most efficient manner, utilize their full power; able to use them under different climatic and weather conditions; able to maintain the various types of weapons and equipment well and insure that they can be used for a long time; able to economize on ammunition and fuel; and possibly able to repair weapons and equipment and manufacture needed spare parts. Modern weapons, modern personnel and a modern military organization must go hand in hand.

In view of the fact that many of the types of modern equipment and weapons that we have are not manufactured by us and were acquired primarily through aid from the fraternal countries, learning how to use and maintain this equipment and these weapons in a way suited to our conditions is an extremely complicated matter but it is also a very pressing requirement of our armed forces. It demands a spirit of strictly observing the rules of a mandatory nature that stem from the scientific and technical structure of equipment and weapons; at the same time, it demands a creative spirit, demands that every effort be made to discover and apply new rules in the course of using and maintaining this equipment and these weapons.

In conjunction with attaching importance to providing training in the use and maintenance of modern weapons and technical equipment, we must also attach importance to providing training in the use of less modern weapons and technical equipment, even crude weapons. This is necessitated not only by the



fact that the ability of our country's economy to supply technical equipment is still limited, but also by the viewpoint and line of our party concerning the people's war and people's armed forces. This viewpoint and line made a difference as soon as our country began the war of resistance against France under the slogan "use guns and swords if you have them, if not, use hoes, shovels and sticks" to "fight the colonialists and save the country." This viewpoint and this line made a large difference in the resistance against the United States. Even though our army had much more modern equipment then, we still made use of stakes, mines and booby traps in the fight against the enemy. Today, our army has been greatly improved in terms of modern equipment but less than modern equipment and weapons and even crude weapons still make a big difference. When our machine industry has been developed into a widespread network, the various types of crude equipment and weapons will be improved and it will be possible for us to mass produce them right within the localities. If our viewpoint and methods are correct, the production of these crude types of equipment and weapons will reach a new level of quantitative and qualitative development. By combining the weapons and equipment of varying degrees of sophistication that we have in our possession now or will acquire in the future, we are fully capable of bringing about very much stronger development in our movement to arm all the people, to have all the people participate in the fight against the enemy in the cause of defending the fatherland.

The 40 years that they have spent fighting and building up their forces, especially the years and months of the decisive test of strength with the U.S. imperialists, show that our people's armed forces have a tradition of and possess experience in cleverly combining crude weapons and equipment with modern weapons and equipment in organizing the combat operations carried out in battles and in the various types of campaigns. Our cadres and soldiers fully appreciate the view of "fighting the enemy with what we have," of "fighting the enemy with every weapon and piece of equipment available to us." As a result, there have been numerous cases in which our army, through the use of crude and relatively modern weapons and equipment and by developing many unique ways of fighting, has won victory over enemy forces equipped with very modern equipment and weapons. In some battles, forces of ours equipped with only light machine guns, grenades and mortars have killed hundreds of enemy troops and destroyed many enemy aircraft, tanks and heavy artillery pieces. During the 12 days and nights of the "Dien Bien Phu in the skies" campaign in the air space over the capital Hanoi there were graphic examples of this: militia and self-defense forces, using infantry rifles, shot down "Thunder chiefs," "Phantoms" and even F-111's--the very modern swing wing aircraft of the American Air Force. Therefore, in combat training, we must teach, instill and awaken within our cadres and soldiers the fine traditions and style of fighting of our people's armed forces so that they can be enhanced and developed upon under the new circumstances of today.

The combat operations of troops, troops armed with weapons and equipment, occur within a specified area and under specific terrain, climatic, weather and other conditions. Each different type of terrain, each different natural environment and different social conditions require different forms of combat and different ways of using and maintaining weapons and equipment. Therefore, practicality in military training requires that troops be trained in how to

employ the various forms of combat and use weapons and equipment in a manner suited to the different types of terrain, the different environments and geographical settings in which the unit is or will be operating.

Training itself, training subject matter, must first be researched and compiled in a way suited to the different types of terrain in our country, to the mountainous jungles, the midlands and the lowlands. Our country's offshore waters and air space are also unique in certain ways. Moreover, although they are both types of mountainous jungle terrain, the mountainous jungles in the West are different than those in the East; and, these regions consist of separate small areas and micro-climatic areas. And, along the seacoast, there are lowlands at some places and treacherous rocky mountains at others, swampy lowlands at some places and flat sandy beaches at others, etc. The tides and seasonal winds in our country as well as the pattern of the rainy season and dry season vary from one place to another. This diverse nature of the geography and terrain of our country must be deeply studied in the process of resolving matters of military art and military technology in which troops are to be trained.

In military training, troops must not only be given a firm grasp of the basic principles underlying the various forms of combat, but must also be taught how to apply these forms in the different types of terrain. More use must be made of the different forms of training in the field, with importance attached to training troops in military geography. Units, most importantly their commanders and command staffs, must attach full importance to studying and learning the terrain and other factors of military geography within their area of operation and adjacent areas. Main force mobile units must take turns studying the tactics and techniques to be employed on the different types of terrain so that they can fight well under all terrain, climatic and weather conditions.

With the acceleration of economic construction in our country, more and more new capital construction projects have been appearing, such as large bridges and sluices, water conservancy canals and ditches, large factories, hydroelectric power stations, new forests, seaports, roads, etc. Therefore, staff agencies and units must keep abreast of capital construction developments so that they can amend their military maps. In combat, units themselves must know how to improve the terrain and turn the advantages afforded by the terrain into a fighting strength of ours in offensive as well as defensive operations.

To further improve the quality of military training, we must make every effort to study, to develop upon the fine experiences and traditions of our army; at the same time, we must study and creatively apply the advanced experiences of the Soviet army.

Tempered and forged in nearly one-half century of fighting and building its forces, our army has continuously grown and become stronger in every respect and gained a good deal of valuable experience. Within this extremely rich storehouse of experience, some experiences date back to the period of the armed uprisings, some back to the war of liberation and certain experiences have been gained in the period of the war to defend the fatherland. Even in

the war of liberation, combat experience was gained by main force military corps and by the local armed forces. Some of this combat experience deals with operations on the combat and tactical level but some also deal with operations on the campaign level and the strategic level. Some experiences pertain to the whole of something but others only pertain to a part, a locality.

We must "boil down our experience," must incorporate and develop upon the experiences that have been reviewed and crystallize them in the form of scientific theory for use in the training of troops. To do this, every command cadre and command and training staff must devote much time and effort to gathering, researching, studying and applying these experiences in a serious and objective manner. Cadres who have been seasoned and challenged in the armed uprising, the resistance against France, the war against the United States and the recent war against the aggressor forces of China must respect and develop upon the experiences that have been gained and approach the study of experience with an attitude of modesty and self-awareness, not a subjective attitude, the attitude of being satisfied with the experience that one has gained and going no further. They must display sincerity and a high degree of responsibility in imparting experiences to the lower echelon and help it study and learn good experiences that have been gained in the buildup and combat of our army while avoiding an attitude that is conservative, subjective or marked by empiricism. As regards the young generation of cadres, the cadres who will succeed their fathers and older brothers, they must bring a serious attitude to their studies and research how to apply and implement what they learn in a creative, not general or incomplete, fashion in their practical work.

Together with incorporating and developing upon the experiences of our army, every effort must be made to research, study and creatively apply the advanced, modern experience of the Soviet army in training and combat. We must recognize that the subject matter taught in military scientific-technical training, military art and the experiences gained in organizing modern combat, tactical operations and campaigns are projects of scientific labor that are filled with creative talent and reflect the valuable knowledge and experience gained from the realities of training and combat of the Soviet army. Therefore, in the course of their studies and training, each of our cadres and soldiers must respect and very seriously study, more importantly, must learn how to apply this experience in their practical work in a truly creative manner and enrich the ways that the combat operations of our army are organized and conducted, which they must do on the basis of a thorough understanding of the military line and tasks of the party, the mode of warfare employed and every actual condition of our country while avoiding approaching their studies with a lack of self-awareness, with an attitude that is not serious or in a way that reflects a mechanical approach, an approach that is always the same.

Practicality, a very basic viewpoint of Marxism-Leninism, must be applied in every aspect of the buildup and combat of our army, in general, and military training, in particular.

The highest objective of practicality in military training is to teach and train troops to always be able to meet the demands of their combat mission and



excellently fulfill the primary function of the armed forces, winning victory over the enemy with high combat efficiency in every war situation.

The factors of a war (enemy forces, our forces, the terrain, historical circumstances...) are always developing and changing. The requirements of military training are to keep abreast of the new matters being faced in war, campaigns and combat; realizing that the purpose of combat requirements is to be able to fight and win victory; evaluating the results of training on the basis of combat efficiency and vice versa; and, examining how well practicality is being practiced in combat training on the basis of combat efficiency and training results.

Of course, between the harsh realities of war, of combat and the actual conditions of training, a gap always exists, a gap which we must make an effort to reduce so that troops go into combat with less initial uncertainty and confusion and possess all the strength needed to overcome difficulties, meet challenges and win victories.

This is primarily the responsibility of the academies, schools and training agencies throughout the army; at the same time, it is also the direct responsibility of the commanders on the various echelons, of the corps of political cadres and the political and other staffs.

Party work and political work occupy an especially important position in leading the effort to institute thorough practicality in military training, thereby helping to increase the fighting strength and raise the level of combat readiness of troops. They must closely coordinate training with party work, political work and material and technical support activities, closely coordinate the command staff with the political staff and rear service and technical staffs and closely coordinate the unit with the school, the training ground with the battlefield. Only in this way is it possible to achieve a high degree of unity of will and action, of thinking and organization so that our superior military art becomes troop skills, skills manifested in military training, in how combat is organized and in how combat is supported, with a view toward achieving the ultimate and highest objective of winning victory in combat.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

YOUTHS PARTICIPATE IN MAINTAINING URBAN WARD SECURITY

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 22 Feb 85 p 2

[Article by Vu Minh: "Assault Youth Security Force in Hoan Kiem Ward"]

[Text] In Hoan Kiem Ward, the mass movement to maintain the fatherland's security has made great progress since last year. Especially for the youth, this movement has grown into an attractive and effective method of action. Therefore, the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union in the ward considers this task to be a spearhead of youth activities.

To develop the strength of youth as collective owners, over the past year, union chapters at all echelons have secured the leadership of other mass organizations and various sectors and installations and concentrated on building a hard-core force for the movement to maintain the security of the fatherland. This force is made up of assault youth security units placed under the direct guidance of union executive committees at various levels. These units include union members and other youth who have good ethics and are conscientious and enthusiastic about participating in task performance.

After spending some time organizing and setting up a mechanism and formulating procedures, the entire ward formed 18 youth security units in 18 subwards, 20 in public agencies and enterprises and 6 in general middle schools. Each such unit has 30 to 40 members. In addition, the ward has set up a 50-member mobile youth security unit. All units include both union members and outside youth, thus providing a milieu and opportunity for non-union members of both sexes to train themselves and strive for party and union membership. Each unit has a tight organizational mechanism and is divided into detachments deployed in each housing cluster or related to each school grade according to the school-subward coordination formula or assigned to each factory shop or task performance area.

Over the past year, the activities of youth security units have had many lively aspects, first in the fact that these units have developed their assault role in struggling against negative practices. Male and female unit members have been present at main road axes and public places on holidays and Saturday evenings. In addition to night patrolling and guard duty, the units have launched many phases of inspection of civilized lifestyle and maintenance of public order and security; many of them have actively helped

ensure safety on road axes and in housing clusters and individual houses. Typical is the Hang Dao Subward youth security unit which has closely coordinated with public security agents and production installations to maintain safety and cleanliness in streets. Unit member Nguyen Quoc Tuyen in Phuc Tan Subward joined public security agents in capturing a gun wielding hooligan.

At general middle schools, assault youth security units are a positive way to induce young students to carry out social activities enthusiastically, especially during the summer holidays. These units have frequently inspected the lifestyle at schools and checked the habit of wearing eccentric clothing and using foul language. Many units have conducted several phases of cross-inspection to shape a new culture at schools and in classrooms and to improve teaching and learning quality. The Party and Youth Union chapters at the Hoan Kiem general middle school have exercised direct guidance to enable the youth security unit to reap good results from its activities.

In public agencies and enterprises, youth security units have cooperated with security guards and public security agents in controlling the observance of labor discipline and safety regulations, in developing a way of life proper to industrial workers and in safeguarding state property, and so forth. At the Ham Rong plastic enterprise, the youth security unit has maintained safety among many machine operating shifts, production units and workshops.

The mobile youth security unit subordinate to the ward has closely coordinated with three other forces to launch many successful and intensive campaigns to supervise the orderly way of life at public places and to fight against the circulation of reactionary and depraved cultural products and other negative phenomena. Last year the unit underwent a professional training and orientation course and satisfactorily conducted many activities such as learning to arrest criminals and organizing emulation days for street safety, days of street ownership by youths and 10 days of street safety maintenance by youths. Some 3,600 youths participated in these drives.

For the benefit of outside youths, Youth Association chapters have been founded in all youth security units. Since early 1984, there have been 90 Youth Association chapters including 2,500 members throughout the ward. Cultural, literary and artistic activities have proven rather attractive. Though not yet vigorously carried out, club activities within the ward have helped gather and educate the youths. Thanks to the contribution of many arts and letters assault troupes at the grassroots level, the youth club in the ward has had the practical effect of building a new lifestyle for young people. Youth gatherings are not only of an obligatory nature but also reflect the union's concern about the youths' right to be present at the labor front to build the capital city. Last year, 18 assault labor units in 18 subwards motivated 15,000 youths to work at the Thanh Cong No 1 construction site. The subwards also induced 56 youths to go mining for coal in Quang Ninh and gave jobs to 3,000 others.

To say so does not mean that the youth movement to participate in maintaining security in Hoan Kiem Ward does not have shortcomings which have limited its overall results.

Experience must be drawn mainly from the fact that the guidance provided by union chapters at various echelons has been loose and irregular and that insufficient measures have been taken to exercise control and provide exhortation. The movement has neither taken on a broad mass character nor been carried out steadily. There has been no uniform coordination between the various forces and grassroots installations, and so on.

In 1985, after drawing lessons from last year's experiences, the Hoan Kiem Ward union chapter will continuously maintain and improve the quality of the youth security units' activities in order to achieve the objective of building many safe housing clusters, individual houses, schools and classrooms, workshops, public offices and enterprises.

9332

CSO: 4209/304

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BRIEFS

**CENSORSHIP COUNCIL FOR VIDEO TAPES**--The Hanoi Cultural and Information Service has established a video tape censorship council. The council is responsible for implementing the regulations of the state and inspecting all video tapes imported from abroad. Agencies and mass organizations that have video cassette players and video tapes and that want to show a video recording or exchange a tape with another unit must have this checked by the council and receive a permit from the Cultural and Information Service. No money is to be collected in any form. The council will examine tapes every Wednesday beginning at 1900 hours. To have a tape inspected, the unit must register with the Hanoi Cultural and Information Service 1 week in advance. Any agency or unit that has a video cassette player or video tape that violates the above stipulations will be prosecuted. Cultural Control Office, Hanoi Cultural and Information Service. [Text] [Hanoi TIEN PHONG in Vietnamese No 10, 5-11 Mar 85 p 2] 11943

**TROOPS IN KAMPUCHEA**--The world public continues to welcome the partial withdrawal of Vietnamese Army volunteers from Kampuchea. The Soviet paper PRAVDA said on Saturday that the withdrawal of 15,000 Vietnamese Army volunteers from Kampuchea shows that the situation in Kampuchea and the international position of the People's Republic of Kampuchea have been consolidated. The Bulgarian paper ZEMEDEL'SKO ZNAME said the withdrawal was carried out in conformity with the (?principled) line of the three Indochinese countries aimed at easing tension in Southeast Asia and turning the region into a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation. [Text] [Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 7 Apr 85]

**CULTURE OFFICIALS FESTIVAL**--Hanoi, 7 Apr (VNA)--The first drive of the 1985 National Professional Song and Dance Festival was opened in Da Nang, capital of the central Vietnam province of Quang Nam-Da Nang on Friday evening. A dozen professional troupes with over 500 artists from all parts of the country took part in the festival. Among those present at the opening ceremony were Prof Dr Dinh Quang, vice minister of culture [name, title as received] representatives of the party's central commission for culture and arts, the Vietnam Federation of Trade Unions, the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, and leaders of provincial party and people's committees. Addressing the participants, vice minister of culture Dinh Quang brought out the great significance of the festival for the celebration of the country's great anniversaries in 1985. The festival will last till 12 April. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1536 GMT 7 Apr 85]



## INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

## NHAN DAN HAILS PROPOSED SOVIET MORATORIUM

OW100801 Hanoi VNA in English 0724 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] In a long commentary today, Nhan Dan welcomes the Soviet Union's decision on a moratorium on the deployment of its intermediate-range missiles and the suspension of the implementation of other reply measures in Europe till November this year as "a new peace initiative", "the voice of reason" and "an expression of genuine humanism".

General Secretary M.S. Gorbachev's statement in an interview with PRAVDA has further highlighted the Soviet Union's sense of responsibility before the destiny of all nations, its deep attachment to peace and its determination to strive untiringly for world peace and security, the papers says. It adds that the Soviet proposal has opened up the way for a correct solution to the immediate urgent problem of mankind, i.e. to really reduce the existing quantity of weapons and as a first step to eliminate a considerable part of those weapons, not to manufacture new weapons in space as well on land, advance towards complete elimination of nuclear arms everywhere and of the danger of a nuclear war on this planet. In the present world situation the Soviet Union's new proposals bear an extremely great significance and meet the world people's pressing demand for preserving peace, halting the arms race and warding off the danger of a nuclear war which is seriously threatening peace and security of all nations.

Nhan Dan stresses: "The Vietnamese people join peace-loving people all over the world in their complete support for the Soviet Union's stance and good will as expounded in comrade M.S. Gorbachev's statement. We hold that the Reagan administration's negative response to the Soviet Union's new proposal proves that the United States has not matched its words with its deeds. Washington claims that it is also concerned for peace, and hopes for an agreement on substantial arms reduction, but reality shows that the U.S. administration is only concerned about continuing its arms race, building up its strategic nuclear weapons and carrying out its 'Star Wars' plan. It is distressing that so far no concrete deed on the part of the United States has provided the grounds for hope, instead public opinion has every reason to doubt the sincerity of the U.S. professions."



"The world people demand that the U.S. administration stop at once its arms race both on the earth and in the outer space, and the deployment of its intermediate-range missiles in Europe and seriously and faithfully negotiate this problem with the Soviet Union. The recent marches and demonstrations by hundreds of thousands of people in western European countries prove that the will to defend peace and life is now stronger than ever before," Nhan Dan concludes.

CSO: 4200/770

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

ARMY PAPER ON VIETNAMESE 'MAFIA' IN UNITED STATES

BK181627 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 16 Feb 85 p 4

[Article by Nguyen Viet Duy: "A Crime in California"]

[Text] At noon on Saturday, 13 October 1984, Fullerton College, California, was deserted. College professors and students had left the campus the previous evening to spend their weekend in the suburbs or distant forests. Only the office of Professor Edward Cooperman remained lighted, and the professor was absorbed in his reading. Outside, a small-built person was walking surreptitiously down the long hallway leading to the professor's office. He stopped often to listen intently, his eyes darting back and forth. At the window of the professor's office, he stood on tiptoe and looked inside. Professor E. Cooperman was alone. Drawing a deep breath, he pulled a small pistol from his waistband and entered the office. As E. Cooperman looked up, the gun in the stranger's hand bucked and spitted fire. The 25-mm [as published] slug passed through the professor's windpipe. The professor slumped down, dying in his own office.

The next day, almost all major newspapers in the United States carried a report with photos on this tragic incident, which deeply shocked people in California and the United States.

A Scientist With Affection for Vietnam

Professor E. Cooperman, 48, with two young daughters, was an outstanding nuclear physicist who had taught at Fullerton College since 1967 and made numerous contributions to American science. Earlier, he had worked at the Los Alamos nuclear center (the United States) and the Strasbourg nuclear research center (France). E. Cooperman was chairman of the U.S. Commission for Scientific Cooperation With Vietnam and an active member of the U.S.-Vietnamese Friendship Association who advocated cooperation with developing countries. UNESCO and the UN Development Program had nominated him chief adviser in charge of the program for scientific cooperation with Vietnam.

On Monday, 2 days after the killing of the professor, posted at the entrance to the auditorium of Fullerton College was a notice hastily written in longhand, "No Physics Class 44 today," and pinned to the door of the professor's office was a crimson rose. Here, a LOS ANGELES TIMES reporter met a Vietnamese coed. Ms Phuong, 20, tears welling in her eyes, stood dazed, silently looking at the rose. She said sobbingly, "We students, when faced with difficulties, could

always seek material and spiritual help from Professor E. Cooperman. I have never met any professor with as broad and modern knowledge as Professor Cooperman. I cannot understand why such a man could be killed."

The reporter continued: "On Monday, all the students and professors I met expressed their shock at the death of E. Cooperman. Almost everyone admitted that the professor was a talented person and a philanthropist. He had great affection for students and often helped Vietnamese students. "The professor had had deep sympathy toward our people's anti-U.S. war of resistance for national salvation, and this irritated a small number of Vietnamese students of the affluent class. Nevertheless, E. Cooperman always treated Vietnamese students equally and helped all of them regardless of their political tendencies.

Professor E. Cooperman had wholeheartedly helped and fostered Vietnamese students in California even before 1975. Following the complete liberation of the south, he actively urged the American science circles to cooperate with Vietnamese scientists. All those who have worked with E. Cooperman admired his creative mind, knowledge, and persistence in working--from professional activities to such small errands as sending scientific books and magazines and necessary equipment to Vietnam, trying to get the best buys and find the most convenient way for sending them, and so forth. He helped organize visits to the United States by Vietnamese scientists (such as Professors Ton That Tung, Nguyen Van Hieu, Pham Huy Thong, and others) and visits to Vietnam by American scientists, including Vietnamese scientists in the United States.

Undaunted in the face of difficulties and calm and good-humored in the face of misunderstanding, E. Cooperman conquered man's heart with his talent, virtue, ardor and modesty. The murderer's bullet ended the career of a scientist. This incident, however, has brought to the fore an example of our progressive American friends who advocate peace, friendship, and cooperation among nations, and has further deepened the solidarity between the progressive American people and organizations and the Vietnamese people. It does not in the least prevent cooperation between Vietnamese scientists and their American counterparts.

#### Killer Named

The person of small build who walked surreptitiously along the hall leading to Professor E. Cooperman's office and fatally shot his own lecturer is Lam Van Minh, 20. At the time of the shooting, the clock on the professor's desk showed 1230. Exactly 3 hours later, he called the police to report the bloody killing after going to a movie. At 2115 the same day, after examining the scene of the crime and questioning witnesses, the police found many discrepancies in the statement made by Lam Van Minh and concluded that Minh himself was the killer. Minh said, "The gun was fired accidentally during a playful wrestling bout, and Professor E. Cooperman died." The court ordered Minh's arrest and set a \$10,000 bail. This was a large sum of money, and the defendant would be "free on bail" if he paid 10 percent of the bail in advance. The defendant's family could not raise the advance payment. However, people are surprised to learn that the defendant and his family have spent a much larger sum to engage a strong team for the defense comprising two "famous" attorneys and three experienced "investigators." The money paid to secure their services might exceed \$100,000.

The two attorneys engaged for the defense of Lam Van Minh are notorious "lawyers" in California. The local people have been "flabbergasted" by their talent to turn wrong into right and "black into white." One of the two attorneys is Allen May, a former Green Beret in Vietnam. In the early 1970's, Allen May was an efficient aide of Mardian working at the Justice Department under the Nixon administration (Mardian was one of the major defendants in the Watergate affair).

This incomplete sketch of the attorney who had incurred blood debts with the Vietnamese people explains why, for a month and more following the killing, he only concentrated on discrediting Professor E. Cooperman. In October 1984, he shamelessly claimed that the late professor had had a "homosexual relationship with Minh and that " an accident had occurred during a playful bout of wrestling." "Gladly grasping at this," some cheap newspapers of the ultrarightists in California and Vietnamese-language newspapers published by reactionary Vietnamese refugees in the United States printed his statement "verbatim." In November 1984, attorney May sent a new "smokescreen": "Professor E. Cooperman had misappropriated UNESCO's aid funds for Vietnam, and when the whole thing was about to come into the open, he 'borrowed' Minh's hands in a suicide attempt." The two "arguments" made by that attorney in defiance of truth and justice have angered not only the late professor's family and colleagues but also the ordinary American people. The UNESCO board of directors expressed its deep indignation at this odious maneuver. Upon learning of the killing of Professor E. Cooperman, the director of the scientific cooperation program sent a message of condolence to Mrs Cooperman, highly appreciating her husband's contributions to the scientific cooperation with Vietnam.

#### "National Salvation" Organization—A Gang of Extortionists and Killers

Minh and his family did not have enough money to pay the bail. Where, then, did they find the money to pay lawyers and investigators for his defense? This is a big question raised by the American press and public. This sum of more than \$100,000 was raised by "the Orange County Vietnamese community." The spokesman of this reactionary association is Tran Minh Cong, one of the leaders of the "National Salvation" organization headed by Hoang Co Minh, former vice commodore of the puppet navy, and Pham Van Lieu, former puppet police colonel. In 1977, Cong led a group of terrorists to attack a film show and discussion on Vietnam hosted by Professor E. Cooperman, injuring many persons. Tran Minh Cong had formerly been a police colonel commanding the Thu Duc National Police Training Center. The killing of Professor E. Cooperman has drawn public attention to the activities of various groups that operate under the banner of "National Salvation" but specialize chiefly in extortion, killing, smuggling, and prostitution. Before E. Cooperman, many Vietnamese, including Mr and Mrs Nguyen Van Luy, had been their victims.

According to THE NEW YORK TIMES and the LOS ANGELES TIMES, these ferocious anticommunist organizations are, in reality, gangs of "killers, robbers, extortionists, and drug traffickers" operating in the United States. Their membership totals about 1,000, most of them former puppet soldiers and policemen. They form notorious gangs known as the "Frogmen," "Black Eagles," "Fishermen," "Seven Eagles," and so forth. These gangs are operating in 15 states. In each of these states, they have a unit commanded by a unit leader and a deputy.

Heading the entire network are four to five former Saigon puppet generals, including Nguyen Cao Ky. A former deputy leader of such a unit testified that he had attended a training course held in the Los Angeles area. During training, the trainees were instructed in the use of semiautomatic 9-mm and 10 pistol and in methods for robbing casinos, killing, and escape.

Mrs Nguyen Dan Phong discussed the assassination of her husband on 24 August 1982 in Houston: They have on many occasions threateningly told my husband over the phone not to write articles denouncing their "extortion activities conducted under the pretext of national salvation." The same people admitted to the killing of newspaper publisher Duong Trong Lam and to the assassination of Mr and Mrs Nguyen Van Luy.

Captain Donald Xaviers of the Westminster Police Department said that since 1979, it has been reported that Nguyen Cao Ky is heading this criminal organization. In a memorandum forwarded on 31 October 1979 by a member of the "organized crime investigation unit" to the director of the drug control bureau of the State of Arizona, it is stated that leading this extortion, killing, and drug trafficking organization (the Vietnamese Mafia), are Nguyen Van Thieu (now in Britain) and Nguyen Cao Ky in Orange County, California. Thieu's righthand man is Cao Van Vien, former puppet general, who is now in the Washington area. Acting as a link between London and Los Angeles is Hoang Duc Nha, Thieu's cousin.

Serving under Ky are a number of former generals, government ministers, and politicians of the puppet regime. They include Vinh Loc, Le Nguyen Khang, Nguyen Van Chuan, Pham Kim Ngoc, Dang Van Sung, and Tran Quang Thuan.

Beside the criminal activities mentioned above, the memorandum also discloses. In early 1979, a meeting was held in Switzerland between Thieu and Ky and representatives of the PRC. Following the meeting, Ky said that the PRC had promised him support for seizing power in Vietnam.

The killers of Professor E. Cooperman and several Vietnamese are the very reactionary Vietnamese refugees belonging to the various so-called "national salvation" gangs in the United States. They must be held directly responsible for the death of the professor and other innocent people. A question that must be raised is why the United States, a country with the world's largest security and police network that has at its disposal all kinds of modern means, cannot "control" a small group of political terrorists.

It is worth noting that after carrying out base terrorist acts, the national salvationists often admit their "responsibility." The American public has pointed out that the U.S. immigration policy (which gives first priority to unethical killers on the ground of past efficient services for the United States) has given rise to the current rampage of terrorism. The hostile and frenzied anticommunist policy toward Vietnam currently pursued by the U.S. Government also helps the terrorists continue to oppose Vietnam and undermine the security of the Vietnamese community in the United States. They enjoy total support from the U.S. Government; while those who do not side with them can hardly seek protection, let alone support.



Today, many people in the United States have realized the consequences of employing Nguyen Cao Ky, Hoang Co Minh, and their ilk as a sort of "clandestine army." This "clandestine army" not only harms the Vietnamese community, but also endangers public order and security in the United States.

The overseas Vietnamese community is inherently imbued with the tradition of unity and mutual affection and with respect for the law and customs of the host countries. With assistance from the people, friends, and progressive organizations in the host countries, they will certainly foil all opposition activities by the reactionary refugees serving as henchmen of imperialism who are being fostered by reactionary forces within the administrations of some countries.

CSO: 4209/320



INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

CAMBODIAN MEDIA PAY TRIBUTE TO SRV VOLUNTEERS

OW061111 Hanoi VNA in English 0709 GMT 6 Apr 85

[Text] Hanoi, 6 Apr (VNA)--The KAMPUCHEA weekly described as an event of great political and military significance the partial withdrawal of another contingent of the Vietnamese Army volunteers from Kampuchea after the Kampuchean people and their armed forces had liberated all areas bordering on Thailand.

In its latest issue, the weekly editorially commented that this pull-out confirms the great victories continuously recorded by the Kampuchean revolution, the greater level of security in Kampuchea and the growing strength of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Armed Forces. It further said: "It also points to the good will of the governments and peoples of Kampuchea and Vietnam and is a stern refutation of the enemy's slanders aimed at discrediting the devoted and precious assistance of the Vietnamese volunteers to the fraternal Kampuchean people.

The weekly quoted President Heng Samrin as saying that "nothing is more precious than the close friendship with the Vietnamese people who have for the past three decades three times come to help the Kampuchean people win back their national independence and defend their sovereignty and territorial integrity."

The entire Kampuchean people have engraved in their hearts the immense sacrifices made by the Vietnamese Army Volunteers on internationalist missions in the land of Angkor, the weekly added.

For its part, the REVOLUTIONARY ARMED FORCES weekly said: "Departing from Kampuchea, the Vietnamese volunteers have left the memories of unlimited attachment between the Kampuchean and Vietnamese combatants and people. Before leaving, the weekly continued, the Vietnamese Army Volunteers had made great sacrifices in helping us to obtain resounding successes."

"We will forever be indebted to the Vietnamese people who have sent their sons to carry out their internationalist missions in Kampuchea for the cause of the Kampuchean revolution and the common cause of the three peoples in Indochina," the weekly said.

"The army and people of Kampuchea," it continued, "vow to emulate the revolutionary virtues and the spirit of internationalism of the Vietnamese Volunteers and are determined to struggle shoulder-to-shoulder with the fraternal people of Vietnam against the common enemies, namely the Chinese expansionists in

collusion with the U.S. imperialists, the ultra-rightists in the Thai ruling circles and a handful of Khmer traitors living in exile on Thai soil."

On the same occasion, the weekly PHNOM PENH editorially praises the wholehearted, effective assistance based on the spirit of internationalism of the Vietnamese people.

The Voice of Kampuchean People Radio, for its part, said that the Vietnamese people had not only assisted the Kampuchean people to overthrow the genocidal Pol Pot clique but also contributed to the revival of the Kampuchean nation.

The Kampuchean people, enjoying the assistance and support of the fraternal socialist countries, particularly Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union, will win greater successes in defeating all perfidious moves of the enemies and in building their country along the path of socialism, the radio said.

CSO: 4200/755

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

SCIENCE CHIEF DANG HUU ADDRESSES ESCAP MEETING

BK071458 Hanoi DOMESTIC SERVICE in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 6 Apr 85

[Text] The 41st conference of ESCAP concluded in Bangkok on 29 March. Attending the conference were delegates from 42 member countries, 16 observer countries, and some 40 international organizations both within and without the UN system. The Vietnamese delegation was headed by Comrade Dang Huu, chairman of the State Science and Technology Commission.

Addressing the conference, Comrade Dang Huu pointed out the causes of slow development in the region and the rest of the world. He also asserted that the three Indochinese countries are ready to negotiate with the parties concerned to seek a solution quickly to make Southeast Asia a zone of peace and stability, thus helping consolidate peace and security and promote economic cooperation among countries inside and outside the region.

After 10 days of work, the conference adopted a final report pointing out the main factors that led to economic difficulties in the developing countries, such as policies of trade protectionism coupled with the increase in interest rates and the decrease in aid and bipartite and multipartite loans by developed capitalist countries. The conference also adopted various resolutions on the commission's agenda and decided on priority activities to assist the developing countries in the economic, social, scientific, and technical fields.

The conference decided that the next annual session of the commission will be held in March or April 1986 to discuss a special topic on development sources of manpower.

CSO: 4209/321

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

PHAM VAN DONG GREETES ROMANIAN COUNTERPART

BK061359 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 5 Apr 85

[Text] On 2 April 1985, chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong sent the following congratulatory message to Constantin Dascalescu, premier of the Socialist Republic of Romania:

On the occasion of your re-election as premier of the Socialist Republic of Romania, I would like to convey my warm congratulations to you. May the friendship and fraternal cooperation between the peoples of our two countries be ever more consolidated and developed in the interests of the Vietnamese and Romanian nations and of the victory of socialism and peace in the world.

I wish you abundant health and success in your noble duty.

CSO: 4209/320

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

BRIEFS

HUNGARIAN FRIENDSHIP GROUP--Hanoi, 5 Apr (VNA)--Do Muoi, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, today received the Hungarian Solidarity Committee (HSC) delegation led by its vice president, Ms. Livia Deak, which has been here for a friendship visit and participating in activities in celebration of Hungary's 40th National Day. With Do Muoi were Hoang Minh Giam and Trinh Ngoc Thai, respectively president and secretary general of the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship with other peoples, and a representative of the Hungarian Embassy in Hanoi. Do Muoi expressed the Vietnamese people's attitude to the party, the state and the people of Hungary, especially the HSC for their wholehearted support for the Vietnamese people's protracted and hard resistance wars. He warmly hailed the great achievements recorded by the Hungarian people over the past 40 years and sincerely wished them, under the leadership of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party (HSWP) headed by First Secretary Janos Kadar, still greater successes in implementing the resolutions of the 13th Congress of the HSWP, and building a developed socialist society in Hungary. For her part, Ms. Livia Deak reaffirmed that Hungary has stood and will always stand beside Vietnam in its fighting and peaceful construction. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1612 GMT 5 Apr 85]

SRV 'CULTURE DAYS'--Hanoi, 5 Apr (VNA)--The "Vietnamese Culture Days" will be held in Moscow on 21 May, said the Vietnamese Ministry of Culture at a recent press conference in Hanoi. Diversified art and cultural activities, including art performances, film shows and exhibitions, will be held in various Soviet localities. A 248-member delegation of Vietnam, led by Minister of Cultural Prof Nguyen Van Hieu, will participate in these activities. The "Vietnamese Culture Days" jointly arranged by the Vietnamese and Soviet ministries of culture in honour of the 40th anniversaries of the victory over fascism (5 May) and Vietnam's National Day (2 September), is expected to close in Tasken on 30 May. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1621 GMT 5 Apr 85]

SOVIET PICTORIAL--Hanoi, 5 Apr (VNA)--A number of offices and cadres of the State Committee of the USSR for Publishing, Printing and Book Trade have been awarded with Vietnam's Labour Order, Friendship Order and Friendship Medal for their outstanding contributions to the printing and publication in Russian the pictorial "Vietnam." The presentation was made in Moscow on 3 April by Vietnamese Ambassador to the Soviet Union Dinh Nho Liem, who acted on behalf of the Vietnamese State Council and the Council of Ministers. Among those present on the occasion were V. A. Slastenenko and N. I. Spikhunlin, vice-chairmen of the said committee of the USSR; and Do Phuong, director of the



pictorial "Vietnam." Ambassador Dinh Nho Liem highly praised the recipients' contributions, which, he said, have contributed to promoting the friendship, cooperation, help and mutual understanding between the two peoples of Vietnam and the Soviet Union. The award-recipients expressed their deep gratitude to the Vietnamese party and government for presenting them with the distinctions and pledged to do their utmost to strengthen the friendship and cooperation between the two countries. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1632 GMT 5 Apr 85]

ASSEMBLY DELEGATION TO MEXICO--Hanoi, 5 Apr (VNA)--A delegation of the Vietnamese National Assembly led by its chairman, Nguyen Huu Tho, will soon pay an official friendship visit to the United States of Mexico at the invitation of the Mexican Congress. This was made public in a communique released recently by the office of the National Assembly and of the State Council. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0839 GMT 6 Apr 85]

BULGARIAN PARTY LECTURER--Hanoi, 5 Apr (VNA)--Todor Ganchev, deputy head of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee's policy ideology department and lecturer of the party Central Committee, has visited Vietnam in execution of the plan on exchanging lecturers between the Communist Party of Vietnam and the Bulgarian party. While here, Todor Ganchev lectured on "The achievements of forty years of socialist construction in Bulgaria" in Hanoi, the northern province of Ha Son Bing and the southern province of Dong Nai. He was cordially received by Hoang Tung, secretary of the CPV Central Committee. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0718 GMT 5 Apr 85]

ROMANIAN OFFICIAL GREETED--Hanoi, 5 Apr (VNA)--Vietnamese National Assembly Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho recently extended his warm congratulations to Nicolae Giosan on his re-election as chairman of the Grand National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Romania. In his message, Nguyen Huu Tho wished "the friendship and cooperation between the two national assemblies and two peoples of Vietnam and Romania constant consolidation and development." Also on this occasion, Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has congratulated Stefan Andrei on his re-appointment as Romanian foreign minister. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0840 GMT 6 Apr 85]

COOPERATION DELEGATION--Hanoi, 6 Apr (VNA)--Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong received at the Presidential Palace here today the visiting delegation of the Agency for Cultural and Technical Cooperation (ACTC) led by its general secretary Francois Owono Nguema. Present at the reception were Cu Huy Can, minister in charge of cultural and arts work at the office of the Council of Ministers, and a representative of the Foreign Ministry. Chairman Pham Van Dong highly valued ACTC's positive activities and welcomed the guests' visit as one of important significance, which contributes to strengthening the cultural and technical cooperation between Vietnam and the ACTC. He expressed thanks to the ACTC for its valuable assistance to the Vietnamese people. General Secretary Francois Owono Nguema thanked Chairman Pham Van Dong for his cordiality and expressed admiration for the Vietnamese people's struggle for national liberation and freedom and national construction and defense. He expressed the ACTC's wish to promote its cooperation with and increase its assistance to the Vietnamese people in building and developing their culture and technique. The reception took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0744 GMT 7 Apr 85]

SRV, HUNGARY TECHNICAL COOPERATION--Hanoi, 7 Apr (VNA)--The Hungary-Vietnam Scientific and Technical Cooperation Sub-commission held its 7th session in Budapest from 29 March to 5 April. The two sides discussed possibilities for further cooperation in the fields of science and technology in 1985, and signed a program for coordinated work between Hungarian and Vietnamese experts this year. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1600 GMT 7 Apr 85]

U.S. AID TO CAMBODIANS--The United States is increasing its big interference in the internal affairs of the PRK, Congressman (Daly) of Iowa State said. The House Foreign Affairs Committee vote for the \$5-million military aid to the Kampuchean people's enemy, who are hiding in Thailand, is an act of interference. Meanwhile, Washington is trying to strengthen the Thai military machinery and to use Thai territory as a springboard against the Kampuchean people. The Pentagon has informed the U.S. Congress about its decision to supply Thailand with (?12) fighter planes F-16 with [words indistinct] in million dollars. [Text] [Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 8 Apr 85]

INDOCHINESE BOOK PUBLISHED--Hanoi VNA April 9--The Soviet publishing house "Sciences" will soon put out a book entitled "Revolutionary Process in Indochinese Countries" by M. Isayev dealing with the struggle of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea for national liberation and social progress, TASS reports. In his introduction, the author points out that realities in the revolutionary process of the Indochinese countries show that the constant consolidation of the leadership of the Marxist-Leninist parties and their comprehensive revolutionary activities have been the decisive factor for the victory of the struggles for national liberation and social progress in those countries. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1527 GMT 9 Apr 85]

DELEGATION TO VISIT MEXICO--At the invitation of the National Assembly of the United Mexican States, a delegation of the SRV National Assembly led by Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho will pay an official friendship visit to the United Mexican States in the near future. [Text] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2220 GMT 5 Apr 85]

CSO: 4209/320

## PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

### BEN TRE PROVINCE STRENGTHENS PARTY ORGANIZATIONS

BK121718 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 12 Feb 85 p 3

[Text] The Ben Tre Provincial Party Committee has concentrated on leading the building of firm and strong district party organizations in conjunction with building and strengthening the district level and consolidating the basic units.

Since early 1984, the provincial party committee has stepped up its efforts to improve the quality of party members in all respects by recruiting new party members and resolutely expelling degenerate elements. Party committee echelons have paid attention to soliciting the masses' evaluation of party members' performance and improving the quality of party activities and of criticism and self-criticism in various party chapters. Party members who violated discipline have been sternly dealt with while hundreds of others who have stood the test of reality have been appointed to key leading positions at the grass-roots level. Last year, the Ben Tre party organization admitted 1,434 new members, most of whom were members of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, were well educated, and had close contact with the masses. Giong Trom and Binh Dai Districts and Ben Tre City have closely combined party-building work with the transformation of agriculture and trade and the building of a new countryside. Improvement of the quality of party members and development of party ranks have enabled many party chapters to do a good job of building the party politically, ideologically, and organizationally. This has created additional favorable conditions for the strengthening of district party committee echelons; contributed to enhancing the quality of party organizations' leadership; and developed the administration's managerial efficiency and the people's role in building production collectives, increasing the number of crops per year, practicing intensive crop cultivation, promoting livestock raising, and satisfactorily fulfilling the obligation to make contributions to the state. Grassroots party organizations have been further consolidated through the masses' movement for revolutionary action. Ben Tre has increased the number of grassroots party organizations recognized as firm and strong units from 132 in 1983 to 254 in 1984.

Emulating Thanh Phu and Ba Tri Districts, over the past 2 years the party organizations of Giong Trom District and Ben Tre City have made fresh progress in many fields and have been recommended by the provincial party committee to the party Central Committee for the firm and strong party organization banner.

On their part, Binh Dai, Chau Thanh, Mo Cay, and Cho Lach Districts are striving to build firm and strong party organizations in conjunction with building the district and strengthening the district level. In this work, experience shows that we must attach importance to improving the quality of the contingent of party chapters' core cadres and cadres in charge of production collectives. To achieve this goal, the provincial party committee has paid attention to formulating and implementing cadre training programs from the district to the village level. Along with training cadres by giving them practical work and encouraging them to review and learn from the experiences of progressive models, various districts have also created favorable conditions for thousands of cadres to attend political and economic management courses at various schools in the province and at the central level.

CSO: 4209/320

## PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

### NHAN DAN ON FIGHT AGAINST 'NEGATIVE PHENOMENA'

BK151158 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 11 Feb 85 pp 3, 4

[Unattributed article: "Solution to the Struggle Against Negative Phenomena"]

[Text] One of the three urgent tasks set forth at the Sixth Plenum of the party Central Committee, fourth term, in 1979 was "to struggle resolutely and overcome the negative aspects of socioeconomic activities, especially theft, bribery, and oppression of the people." Then, our party and state set forth several policies and measures to conduct the struggle against negativism.

In the past 5 years, we have done quite a lot to implement this task and have achieved some definite results. However, it is obvious that the set targets have not been attained. Negative phenomena remain serious.

The measures to fight negativism lie in life and the creative activities of the masses, primary installations, localities, and sectors. The important thing is to grasp firmly the party's viewpoints, think correctly, remain grounded in realities to analyze the situation, and arrive at correct conclusions.

Several aspects must be considered when thinking of measures to fight negativism. This struggle must be placed in the entire process of conducting simultaneously the three revolutions. We must ponder the measures by comprehensively and profoundly analyzing the factors related to negative phenomena. It is impossible not to mention the following issues when thinking of a general solution:

The first is that we must resolve many relatively fundamental problems concerning revolutionary duty and directly relating to the struggle against negativism. For example, if in 1985 we can basically complete socialist transformation and establish order in the field of distribution and circulation, from the objective standpoint it is evident that we will narrow the social ground of negative phenomena. If the old institutions continue to be eliminated, the new institutions can progress all the more easily, and negativism born of irrational institutions will be limited all the more strictly. It is the same with the problems of life. In the present conditions, if we can satisfactorily implement the measures set forth by the party Central Committee's Sixth Plenum concerning distribution and circulation and the stabilization of livelihood for cadres, workers, and civil servants, it is evident that negative phenomena will be



gradually reduced. When we discuss the struggle against negativism and fail to see these tasks, we will not be on the correct path. When performing these tasks, we must always think of the struggle against negativism.

The second is that we must rely on the realities of the recent struggle to ponder the combined use of educational, administrative, economic, and organizational measures to fight negativism. We must see the superiority of each measure, the precedence of this measure or that measure, the relationship among various measures, and the specific contents of each measure to be applied to a given situation. Given a condition, each measure holds its own position, and the role of each measure is related to that of each measure. While in some localities, attention must be paid to resolving the problems of the management system and the contingent of cadres, in other localities discipline must be sternly enforced and ideological education must be conducted to motivate the masses. It is not advisable to absolutize the role of any given measure. However, when a given measure is emphasized, we cannot neglect the synchronized implementation of other measures. By profoundly analyzing the coordinated application of these measures to the struggle against negativism, we can arrive at useful conclusions.

The third is that the essence of the solution to the struggle against negativism requires the application of an effective system including moral and material stimulation to attract all forces into the struggle against negativism, a system that can ensure the development of a truly broad mass movement of mastery on the front against negativism. In an installation, locality, or sector—as well as throughout the country—the forces to fight negativism are not small. We have the leadership of party organizations, the whole machinery of dictatorship, and good masses. However, why are we still getting low results in the struggle against negativism? One important reason is that all forces have not been mobilized. Three important factors are involved here: The leadership of party organizations, the wholesomeness and ability of state management agencies in fighting negativism, and the capability of launching a mass movement.

To each sector and locality, finding a general solution constitutes a process. In this process, for each specific work and within present capabilities, we must find a concrete, realistic solution to prevent and gradually repel negativism and, on this basis, derive experience to improve and perfect the method and form of fighting negativism. If we do not ponder a fundamental solution, the results of fighting negativism will be limited. However, it is not correct to wait until a complete solution can be found before fighting negativism.

On the basis of the general viewpoint of seeking a complete solution, it is important to ponder, study, and find concrete solutions. Negativism takes several forms, and each form has several hues. For instance, a separate solution must be sought for the fighting of smuggling at ports of entry. This raises countless problems concerning policies, organization, method, and personnel. The most difficult task is probably the struggle against corruption and the theft of socialist assets. A general solution cannot be adopted here. The struggle against stealing gasoline differs from the struggle against stealing food, and the struggle against electricity hooking differs from the struggle against cement theft. Even in the struggle against thefts of food and gasoline, specific calculations must be made to deal with each case and each objective. All sectors

and localities should derive experiences from the measures that have been used to find an effective solution. There must be specialists to study measures to fight negativism. These specialists will be eager to do the job, because they have the proper knowledge and specialty. The regime will give them some guarantee so that they can find the best solutions. We should not operate in a red-tape manner by appointing some people to outline general plans and measures and then consider the job completed.

We must simultaneously fight all negative phenomena and prevent them from developing. Depending on each period of time, we must know what we should concentrate on resolving. At present, we should concentrate on fighting theft of socialist assets and smuggling. In fighting theft of socialist assets, we must focus primarily on strategic commodities and materials such as grain and gasoline. Despite our difficulties in grain production, if we can find the correct solution to mobilize all forces to fight thefts of grain, saving from 15 to 20 metric tons of grain every year for the state, our difficulties in grain will be alleviated. All forces must be mobilized to fight the degenerate and deviant people who steal socialist assets and smuggle, greatly damaging the economy.

The struggle against negativism must fall in with the entire strategic socio-economic system throughout the period of the transition to socialism. The most positive guidelines for the struggle against negativism are mainly to carry out socialist transformation well, accelerate the construction of material and technical bases of socialism, gradually perfect the system of socialist collective mastery, intensively and satisfactorily organize the people's cultural and moral lives, and strive to acquire revolutionary qualities, enabling positive factors to suppress negative ones. This also means that we must know how to build well. Only by building well can we fight effectively. The solutions--complete and specific as well--to the struggle against negativism must exude a constructive spirit. Building must go along with fighting.

After all considerations, the determination of these solutions cannot be finally separated from the process of our three revolutions. The realities in the struggle against negativism in the past indicate the need for a uniform system of measures. Each measure set forth must comprehensively take into account the economic, political, ideological, life-style, and cultural requirements with emphasis placed on the characteristics of various objectives that produce different effects. Among the measures, the foremost important task is to concentrate on enhancing the party's leadership and militancy and the quality of cadres and party members as specified in the party Central Committee's fifth plenum resolution.

The struggle against negativism is really a revolutionary campaign. This struggle is not merely limited to opposition to the ideological vestiges of the past and to the nonsocialist life-styles. The scope of the struggle is much larger. Its role is very great. Economically, it contributes effectively to the protection and perfection of the socialist collective mastery system and to the defense of assets and the material and technical bases of socialism and ensures the principle of socialist distribution. If this struggle is conducted well, it can alleviate the living difficulties for cadres and personnel. Politically, it restricts the

violations of the people's right to collective mastery. The important thing is that this struggle plays the role of purifying and consolidating the various organizations in the system of the dictatorship of the proletariat and contributes to comprehensively strengthening the socialist regime. Culturally, it repels negative phenomena and creates favorable conditions for building new men and a new life. If the struggle against negativism achieves good results, it will fulfill the people's earnest aspirations and strengthen the people's confidence in the party and the regime.

The struggle against negativism is part of the struggle between the socialist and capitalist paths. This struggle is not only broad and great but also difficult and fierce. It is not limited to overcoming bad habits and evils affecting the party's internal affairs, state agencies, and hundreds of thousands of people. The difficult part is that if the degenerate and deviant elements have not been detected, they will continue to hold the titles of state cadres and officials while making under-the-counter deals with the exploitative class, speculators, and smugglers to sabotage our economy from within. It is difficult because this struggle is closely linked with the struggle against the bourgeois and the trend of spontaneous capitalism and, moreover, against the multifaceted war of sabotage by the enemy.

We should clearly realize that the struggle against negativism is a long and continuous process and does not merely involve a few campaigns to resolve the problems of negativism. Theoretically, the more developed the socialism, the fewer negative phenomena in the society. However, life does not evolve so favorably. This is a complicated social problem. Even in some fraternal socialist countries where socialism has been built, socialist production relations have prevailed completely, material and technical bases are of very high standards, and new men with fine qualities have been built; such negative phenomena as violations of socialist assets and disregard of labor discipline are still noticed. We understand that in every revolutionary stage, new problems arise from social life. For instance, one is the problem of supply and demand. Satisfactorily resolving the problems of the relationship between supply and demand is in fact the explanation of the process of struggle and unification between the two opposing sides. Man always has his demands, and this is the mark of social progress. However, the capability of society to meet those demands is limited. This is the permanent problem of life. This is not to mention the complicated effect of external and internal factors on the demands of human beings, namely the psychological factors and the various complicated senses. Without good education and effective organization and management, it is impossible to terminate the generation of negative phenomena no matter how well social production is able to meet the demands of life. This is not to mention the long-term difficulties in fulfilling the demands of material and moral lives in our economy. The struggle against negativism must be therefore conducted for a long time in the socialist revolution.

The struggle against negativism calls for good qualities--first of all, the confidence and determination to fight negativism. We should not be discouraged by the poor results of the struggle in the past years. The target has not

been attained, and negative phenomena are still serious. This situation is due to several factors, including the failure to find an effective solution. In the revolution, it is not true that every task can be immediately implemented with good results. The revolution is not a straight, well-leveled course. Some tasks can be done quickly and well, while others must be done over and over again. Faced with such a situation, communists cannot be pessimistic. Naturally, their attitude is to engage in difficulties and find measures to advance the revolution. This is the main reason for being communists. Although confidence is necessary, it is insufficient. There must be knowledge, science, organizational ability, measures, and even arts of struggle.

CSO: 4209/320



## PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

### PHAM HUNG ATTENDS DA LAT ANNIVERSARY MEETING

BK051434 Hanoi DOMESTIC SERVICE in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] On the afternoon of 2 April 1985, a solemn meeting was held in Da Lat City, Lam Dong Province, to mark the 10th liberation anniversary and receive the Gold Star Order awarded by the State Council. Present at the meeting were Pham Hung, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of interior; Le Thanh Nghi, member of the party Central Committee, vice president and secretary-general of the State Council; Major General Tran Ba Khue, vice dean of the Da Lat army academy and representative of the defense ministry; Major General Nguyen Chuc, deputy commander of the 5th Military Region; Senior Colonel Phan Liem, deputy commander of the 4th Military Region; and Lieutenant Colonel (Nguyen Van Tan), chief political officer of 7th Division.

Also present were the ambassador of the GDR and Mrs Hermann Schwiesau; Soviet Consul-General in Ho Chi Minh City Volkov, representing the Soviet ambassador; (Gelostov Serkolov), representing the Union of Soviet-Vietnamese Friendship Associations; experts of the Soviet Union, the GDR and Cuba; Mrs Phlek Phirum, president of the Red Cross of the PRK; and the delegates of the party organizations and administrations of Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh cities, and the provinces of Ha Tuyen, Hai Hung, Ha Son Binh, Dac Lac, Gia Lai-Cong Tum, Nghia Binh, Thuan Hai, Phu Khanh, and Dong Thap. Nearly 1,000 delegates of the people of all strata and nationalities from all localities, units, agencies, and armed forces in the province attended the meeting.

In the solemn atmosphere of the ceremony, Le Thanh Nghi, on behalf of the State Council, conferred the Gold Star Order on the people and armed forces of Lam Dong Province.

On the morning of 3 April, in downtown of Da Lat City of Lam Dong Province, a military and mass parade was held. Present in the parade presidium were Pham Hung, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of interior; Le Thanh Nghi, party Central Committee member, vice president and secretary-general of the State Council; the delegates of the defense ministry, 5th Military Region, IV Corps, 7th Division; and the GDR ambassador, and the Soviet consul-general in Ho Chi Minh City.

CSO: 4209/321



## PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

### COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ISSUES DIRECTIVE ON AWARDS

BK110645 Hanoi DOMESTIC SERVICE in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] The Council of Ministers Chairman recently issued a directive on the continued consideration of commendations and awards for sectors, localities, units, and individuals who have scored many outstanding achievements on the occasion of major anniversaries in 1985.

The purpose of commendations and awards is to appropriately cite the great achievements of sectors at all echelons, soldiers, people, and cadres who have made continuous contributions for many years to the revolutionary cause of the party and nation. At the same time, it is to cite collectives and individuals for their many achievements in the emulation movement and mobilize all people to enthusiastically develop the revolutionary traditions in making new contributions to national construction and defense.

The recipients for commendations and awards to be considered include provinces, cities, and special zones directly subordinate to the central government; the sectors and mass organizations at the central level with achievements in implementing the political tasks in the past 40 years or since their establishments; districts, precincts, and townships; sectors and mass organizations of the provincial level; primary installations; and individuals who have scored outstanding achievements of national significance or typical of their sectors and localities in the implementation of state plans and duties for several successive years, mainly since 1975.

CSO: 4209/321

## PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

### GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION ON STATE FOREST MANAGEMENT

BK041100 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 3 Mar 85 pp 1, 4

[Text] To implement the resolution of the party Central Committee's sixth plenum (fifth tenure) and Directive No 50-CT/TU of the party Central Committee Secretariat, the Council of Ministers has just decided on some issues concerning the improvement of state forest management.

#### I. Rearrangement and Reorganization of Production

The rearrangement and reorganization of production in state forests should be made along the following specific lines:

1. Manage and protect well forest resources and allocated land in order to quickly build forest assets in accordance with the approved plans and projects of business.

Increase the capability of producing timber, and special forest products. Vigorously develop the processing industry to make full use of small pieces of wood and twigs and to effectively use other agricultural and forestry products from the forest land on which the business is being done.

Production in state forests must proceed along the lines of specialization and intensive cultivation in order to achieve high productivity. At the same time, the formula of agro-forestry combination should be well implemented to maximize forest resources in order to increase the economic results of forest land while implementing the guideline of using short-term crops to grow long-term crops, and promoting the development of forestry economy.

Increase material and technical bases so as to accelerate the development of production, and increase labor productivity and the economic results.

Promote the key role of state forests in production and business and apply scientific, technical, and managerial innovations. Along with rearranging the state forests, utmost attention should be paid to the allocation of land and forests to cooperatives and peasants for production and business operations. Land should not be left idle. State forests and joint forestry-agriculture-industry corporations are dutybound to satisfactorily organize cooperation, joint enterprises, and economic integration with cooperatives and peasants' families in the area and with other economic units in order to develop production and business, and obtain higher economic results.

2. The specific zoning plans of localities and districts should serve as the main basis on which to rearrange the organizational system of production and business, to organize state forests and allocate land and forests to cooperatives and peasants for management and business operations. Depending on the geographical conditions of each type of forests, the business cycle and the ability of cadres, the scales of state forests will be appropriately determined. However, each forest should be organized compactly within the area of a district.

The Forestry Ministry, the State Planning Commission, and the people's committees of provinces should proceed with the establishment, examination, and ratification of economic and technical analysis of state forests in order to secure a base for investment and the effective reorganization of production. Henceforth, the Council of Ministers chairman will only ratify the investment projects and economic and technical analysis of joint forestry-agriculture-industry corporations and will entrust the forestry minister and the provincial people's committee chairmen with the authority to ratify the economic and technical analysis for subordinate forests in accordance with the current management systems for capital construction.

3. Based on the zoning plans and the results of production and business, it is necessary to recheck and rearrange the existing forests and clearly determine the state forests on which we should concentrate our investment so as to accelerate production, and those state forests which are encountering difficulties and need a change in the lines of production and business for improvement.

In the immediate future, we should concentrate our investment on increasing the productivity of state forests in such important forestry regions as the north-eastern region providing mining timber, the regions providing raw materials to important paper mills, the zone of large timber in the former fourth region and central highlands, the regions dealing in special export forest products, and those state forests conducting scientific and technical experiments.

4. The production organizations in state forests should be revamped as follows:

--Forestry production teams and cells should be organized in connection with the various forest sectors so that they can perform their production tasks while protecting forests.

--Production units should be specialized by their trades, production details, operations, and their export, processing, capital construction, and mechanical repair tasks.

5. In the areas of large-scale concentration of forests where there are unified economic targets and many close economic-technical relations with industry and agriculture. The form of joint forestry-agriculture-industry enterprise may be organized. This enterprise may encompass one or a certain number of forests and factories with close economic-technical relations among themselves in the same economic forestry area. Nevertheless, we should correctly carry out labor division in specialized production and the division of managerial responsibility, and satisfactorily organize cooperation among the factories and forests within the enterprise.

The forestry ministry should pay attention to the perfection of the existing joint forestry-agricultural-industry enterprises, formulate projects for establishing new ones in some of the large economic forestry areas, and prepare and submit regulations on the organization and management of these enterprises to the Council of Ministers for approval.

6. The division of labor and managerial responsibility in state forests and joint forestry-agriculture-industry enterprises is as follows:

The central government will directly administer those state forests and joint forestry-agriculture-industry enterprises in areas of great importance in terms of their tasks of providing forestry products and other products to various regions to meet the targeted demands of the country which require major investments and complicated technical and managerial standards. It also administers those national installations producing breeds and seeds and those forests valued for their scientific research utility and natural conservation. As an immediate step, the forestry ministry will directly administer the following units:

--The joint forestry-agriculture-industry enterprises of Bac Yen (Ha Tuyen), Song Hieu (Nghe Tinh), Long Dai (Binh Tri Thien), Kon Ha Nung (Gia Lai-Kin Tum), Ea Sup and Gia Nghia (Dac Lac).

--State forests La Nga (Dong Nai) and Huong Son (Nghe Tinh).

--National forests of breeds and seeds, state mining lumber camps and national parks.

The other state forests and joint forestry-agriculture-industry enterprises will be placed under the management of local authorities, including the provincial level, that will directly manage those state forests of great economic importance. The district level will managerially control small-scale state forests which are closely related to the tree-planting and afforestation movement and to the life of people in the district, and which are of a relatively simple technical standard and managerial requirement.

## II. With Respect to the Improvement of the Management System for State Forests

### A. Concerning Planning:

1. State forests must formulate plans for forestry production along the line of comprehensive business and make combined use of the forests and lands allocated them to produce various types of forestry products, special forest products, agricultural products, marine products, and especially commodities with export potential. The State Science Commission and the Ministry of Forestry must clearly define the nomenclature of the various types of forestry products, special products, and agricultural products in the system of state plan norms as well as various types of products that state forest workers and peasants are encouraged to develop.

2. The plan formulated by state forests is a unified production-technical-financial plan (including socioeconomic details) which is focused on enriching forest resources and exploiting and using forests with high economic efficiency. On the basis of economic-technical orientations (or forestry planning), the approved forestry plans, and the needs of the national economy, state farms must periodically formulate and seek approval for plans aimed at exploiting the four sources of capabilities in accordance with the regulations on improving planning work applicable for state-run industrial enterprises.

3. Plans of state forests must be balanced in kind as well as in value. They must reflect a rational relationship between forestry production and comprehensive business for the purpose of exploiting forest resources in an all-round manner.

The state provides state forests with the main supplies for turning out forestry-agricultural products covered in the system of legal norms. If the supplies provided by the state are inadequate, state forests can make plans and seek permission from the direct managerial echelons (chairman of the provincial people's committee or the minister of forestry) to exchange part of their products for additional supplies so as to ensure production in accordance with the prescribed legal norms.

4. State farms must pay attention to devising long-term plans for 5 or 10 years based on the exploitation schedule or business cycle; and annual plans must be formulated accordingly. Both long-term and annual plans of state farms must meet the requirements for stable and continuous production volume as called for in the state plan.

5. The system of legal norms applicable to state farms include:

--The value of the volume of goods realized (including the part for export) and the value of afforestation work realized.

--The volume of forestry-agricultural products to be delivered to the state (including the part for export); the area of shaded forests planted; and the area of forests already restored to meet the prescribed qualitative criteria.

--Production cost reduction rates. Specifically, these rates include the cost reduction rate as compared with the previous year for comparable products, the cost reduction rate as compared with the planned production costs for new products; and the gross cost reduction rate.

--Profits and other revenues to be turned over to the state budget.

--The main supplies to be provided by the state.

As forest resources allow, state farms may exceed the legal norms for forest exploitation by a maximum of 10 percent to further meet the demand for forestry products of forested localities; but this must be approved by the provincial people's committee chairman and the minister of forestry. The localities that are to receive forestry products are responsible for providing the necessary supplies for exploiting them.



### B. Tighten Economic Accounting and Improve the Financial System:

1. As economic accounting is currently a weak link, special attention must be given to remedy the situation. All the expenses involved in the creation of forestry products (afforestation) must be fully computed so as to enable state forests to recover production costs throughout the afforestation process and to reproduce forest assets.

In 1985, the Ministry of Forestry, the State Planning Commission, and other related sectors modified regulations governing the fixing and computation of production cost for timber and forestry products in place of the existing regulations which were fraught with irrationalities.

The Ministry of Forestry must perfect its technical program for forest development and for the exploitation of various kinds of forests and must apply economic-technical norms in such a way as to suit each area, using this as a basis for planning production costs, making economic accounting, and evaluating the efficiency of the production and business activities of various forestry sites.

2. The Ministry of Forestry must cooperate with related sectors in fixing prices for standing trees with regard to fully-grown forests and half-grown forests of various stages (tree-shaded forests, nursery forests, etc...), using this as a basis for correctly calculating the prices of forestry products, improving the system of financial allocation to afforestation work and establishing a system of economic accounting and management for those forest assets which the state has allocated to various state forests. With regard to those major products of state forests listed in the legal plan of the state, we must adopt enterprise wholesale prices (production cost plus set profits). On turning in their products, state forests will be paid at enterprise wholesale prices.

3. State-supplied materials used for production at state forests must be computed into production costs in accordance with directed prices. Materials obtained by state forests themselves (including imported materials) must be computed into production costs in accordance with collection and purchase prices in the price chart set up by responsible organs.

4. The ministries of finance and forestry and other related sectors must go ahead with considering a revision of the system for investing, allocating, and accounting afforestation funds (including those for afforestation, forest restoration, and the converting of natural forests into economically-oriented forests) in such a way as to suit forestry production conditions in order to promote state forests to improve their sense of responsibility over the whole process of afforestation until forests become fully developed and mature enough to have their products exploited.

In their initial cycle of business, state forests will receive investment from the state in accordance with those economic-technical procedures already approved. The director of a state forest is responsible for effectively managing and using this source of capital and for recovering capital in order to ensure

business in the next cycle. State forests must be encouraged to use and expand the source of their self-obtained capital and to seek loans from banks to build small projects, deal in integrated products, achieve technical improvement, and rationalize production.

5. Improve the system for auditing the fixed assets of state forests by means of only including into fixed assets of state forests those production and road-building projects having something to do with production and life.

6. Create conditions for state forests to obtain sufficient capital for their production and business.

Self-obtained assets: State forests are authorized to build and expand their self-obtained assets from the following sources:

--Fixed and liquid assets funded by the state in accordance with current policies.

--Production promotion funds.

--Promotion funds for building forest assets that are derived partly from the revenue of secondary production sources.

--Capital depreciation funds that can be partly or wholly retained, depending on requirements for expanding or reequipping fixed assets.

--Authorized funds in foreign currencies.

--Other sources of revenue: bonuses for the economical use of raw materials, fuel, and equipment as well as funds subsidized by higher echelons. State forests are authorized to use their self-obtained funds in accordance with stipulations and must formulate plans to develop production and business, including the pooling of capital with other economic units in joint production ventures. Funds that have not been used up by state forests and carried over to a following year are exempted from being turned in to the state budget.

Money invested in capital construction:

--The state will only make capital investment at the beginning in accordance with those economic-technical procedures already approved.

--There must be a revision of house building projects with intensive investment measures. State forests can make such investments with the use of their self-obtained funds and can seek loans from banks for this purpose if they do not have enough money.

State forests are responsible for managing and satisfactorily utilizing all sources of capital investment and for ensuring the recovery of sufficient capital for the ensuing business cycle.

## Liquid assets:

Based on the initial norms, the state will provide state forces with 50 percent of their liquid assets and the latter can ask banks for loans to cover the remaining necessary liquid assets. Every year, state forests can use part of their self-obtained funds to supplement their liquid assets. In case there is a shortage of self-obtained funds as a result of a change in production tasks, in the price of materials, or in the workers' wage scale, responsible organs must join with financial and banking organs in promptly determining a new ceiling for the liquid assets of state forests.

## 7. Profits and profit distribution.

A. The profit norms must be computed as percentages of rational production cost in accordance with the following stipulations:

--For those products made with state-supplied materials, the percentages of the profit norms must be set at between 10-20 percent of rational production cost.

The ministries of forestry and finance and the State Price Commission must provide specific stipulations to each kind of products in accordance with this set proportion.

--The profit norms for those products made by state forests with their self-procured materials under the approved plans must be determined on the basis of the absolute monetary value of the same types of products made with state-supplied materials.

B. Profits made by state forests must be distributed as follows:

--Profits from products made with state-supplied materials must have 50 percent turned in to the state budget (including both the central and local budgets) and the remaining 50 percent can be retained by related state forests.

--Profits from products made with self-procured materials must have between 20-40 percent turned in to the state budget (including both the central and local budgets) and the remaining 60-80 percent can be retained by related state forests.

--Profits from secondary production and business services must have 30 percent turned in to the state budget (including both the central and local budgets), and the remaining 70 percent can be retained by related state forests.

After deducting compulsory payments such as penalties for violation of economic contracts and for failure to pay debts to banks on schedule and expenses that cannot be charged to production cost, the remaining profits of state forests must be distributed as follows:

--Part of the profits must be derived to reinforce production promotion funds and liquid assets with a minimum of 20-30 percent. There is no limit on the account of contribution of which, 1-2 percent must be reserved for contribution to the centralized reserve funds of upper administrative echelons.

—After reserving 1 percent for contribution to the budget of the minister of forestry (or the budget of the Union of Enterprises and Corporations if any), the remaining profits will be used as bonus and welfare funds. Together with the related trade union, the director of a state forest must decide on the percentage of money to be derived for each of these budgets along this direction: about two-thirds for bonus funds and the remaining one-third for welfare funds.

If the bonus funds exceed the basic wage funds by 30 percent, the state forest concerned must turn in a certain sum of money to the state budget at a progressive percentage stipulated by the Ministry of Finance.

As for the welfare funds of a state forest, the trade union concerned and the director of the state forest must jointly formulate plans for the use of this funds. This plan must be presented to a conference of office and manual workers for discussion and approval.

State forests and various centrally-run unions of forestry-agricultural-industrial enterprises are dutybound to make contributions to the budgets of the localities where state forests are located in accordance with stipulations in Point 9, Article 2 of Resolution No 138-HDBT of the Council of Ministers on 19 November 1983. In addition, state forests will not have to make any other contributions—derived from their welfare funds—to the local budget (such as those of provinces, districts, precincts, wards, and villages).

After contributions are made to the state budget (30 percent) from the profits obtained through secondary production and business services, an amount shall be taken from the remainder not to exceed 20 percent of the rational total production cost for the secondary products already distributed for inclusion into a fund designed for encouraging production development, the welfare fund, and the award fund of the state forest. The remainder shall be credited to the fund for encouraging the development of forest resources. The ministries of finance and forestry shall specifically define the management and use of this fund at state forests.

#### C. Concerning product consumption and encouragement for production for export:

1. State forests must deliver to the state in strict accordance with the prescribed quotas all products turned out under legal norms, including those produced in excess of plan norms and distributed under approved plans; and rewards shall be considered on the basis of their value. For other products, after fulfilling their delivery obligation, state forests have the right to sell them to socialist economic organizations in strict observance of the regulations on market management.

2. State forests must sell their secondary products on a priority basis to socialist trade organizations at business-guaranteed prices and under economic contracts. If such organizations refuse to purchase these products, state farms have the right to sell them to other organizations at agreed-upon prices.



3. To encourage state forests to develop the economic potentials of forested lands satisfactorily, agricultural products turned out by state forests shall be sold to the state at business-guaranteed prices. If state forests use grain and food produced by themselves, thus reducing the grain and food supply provided by the state according to quantitative norms, that amount to grain and food shall be paid for by the state at business-guaranteed prices (that cover price differentials).

4. State forests are permitted to use branch and tree-top timber as well as insect-bored timber for processing into consumer goods and for joint business or economic integration with other economic units under the direction and guidance of the Ministry of Forestry. If conditions permit, some state forests and forestry-agriculture-industry combines are permitted to open shops to show and sell their own products in towns, cities, and municipalities; but they must strictly abide by the systems for financial, price, and market management established by the state.

5. To encourage production for export, the profit norms for export agricultural and forestry products shall be set 10-20 percent higher than those products for domestic consumption.

State forests having products for export shall be allowed to retain part of their profits in foreign currency. On this basis, they can set up a foreign currency fund for developing production and have the right to use foreign currency in accordance with the current regulations.

Foreign currency shall be used to purchase supplies and equipment necessary for production and some essential commodities needed by enterprise cadres and workers in their material and cultural life.

United enterprises and state forests having large and steady amounts of export goods may, with approval from the higher echelons, participate directly in export and establish organizations specializing in export and import under the unified guidance of the Ministry of Forestry and under the state management of the Ministry of Foreign Trade.

#### D. Concerning Labor, Wages, and Living Conditions:

1. State forests are allowed to take their own initiative in attracting laborers from among the local population and resettlers in new economic zones (including families of workers and state employees who wish to work in state forests for family-reunion purposes) chiefly through the form of long-term labor contracts to meet their need for labor under the approved plans. These laborers shall be entitled to the benefits enjoyed by laborers in new economic zones; and such benefits shall be built into the contract unit prices. Directors of state farms are responsible for rationally employing this workforce to develop forestry and agricultural production and other branches and trades, and for ensuring their living conditions. The ministries of forestry and agriculture shall guide a number of localities in carrying this out on an experimental basis and draw upon experience for broad application.



2. It is necessary to broaden the application of the product contract system toward labor groups and laborers and to encourage the use of various efficient contractual formats designed to enhance responsibility for forest management, preservation, and planting.

3. Families of state forest cadres, workers, and personnel shall each be allocated 500-1,000 square meters of land (depending on the local conditions) for building houses and setting up family orchards. Depending on the specific local conditions, state forests may sell timber, bamboo, and thin bamboo to cadres, workers, and other employees and provide them with materials for building dwelling houses in order to help them stabilize their life and production activities.

4. In the plans for capital construction at state forests, attention must be given to building dwelling houses, public health facilities, schools, and other welfare facilities in order to improve the living conditions of state forest workers.

5. An additional allowance shall be given to cadres, workers, and state employees at state forests who encounter difficulties in their life and work. The Ministry of Forestry and the Ministry of Labor shall jointly conduct a study and submit their proposal to the Council of Ministers for consideration.

6. Children of cadres, workers, and state employees (including contract laborers) working at state forests in remote areas shall be entitled to education privileges as children of ethnic minority people living in the same areas.

### III. Readjust the Managerial Apparatus of State Forests and Forestry-Agriculture-Industry Combines

It is necessary to streamline the managerial apparatus of state forests. Resolute efforts must be made to do away with intermediate levels not necessary for production and business activities.

In the spirit of the resolution of the party Central Committee's sixth plenum, it is necessary to enhance the responsibility and authority of state forest directors in formulating plans, using capital and labor, determining the forms of paying wages and bonuses, and so forth.

At the same time, it is necessary to strongly promote the right to collective mastery of cadres, workers, and state employees. A state forest council shall be set up, comprising a director, deputy directors, chief engineers, production unit leaders, and representatives of cadres and workers acting as advisers to the director. The state forest council has the right to discuss draft economic projects and policies and plans for organizing production, training technical cadres and workers, improving living conditions, and so forth. The director and youth union secretary have the responsibility to annually convene a congress of state forest workers and state employees or a congress of delegates so that the masses can express their views.

The Ministry of Forestry, the Central Institute for Economic Management Study, and the government's Organization Commission shall study the organizational statutes of forestry-agriculture-industry combines and their operational regulations for submission to the Council of Ministers.

The Council of Ministers' resolution also points to the need to tighten state management over state forests. The Ministry of Forestry is charged with the function of carrying out unified management over the entire sector nationwide as regards planning policies for scientific-technological development, policies for developing the forestry economy, and specific policies and systems for organizing the management of state forests and forestry-agriculture-industry combines, training and employing specialized forestry cadres, and improving the allocation of lands to cooperatives and peasants.

CSO: 4209/320

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

VNA DIRECTS ATTENTION TO EVENTS OF WEEK

OW070810 Hanoi VNA in English 0704 GMT 7 Apr 85

["Events of the Week"--VNA headline]

[Text] Hanoi, 7 Apr (VNA)--By joint decision of the governments of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, another part of the Vietnamese volunteer army began withdrawing from Kampuchea. The pull-out, involving Group 52 and Infantry Brigades 7703 7706 and 9906, started early this month and will end in early May. Ceremonies were held separately in the Kampuchean provinces of Stung Treng, Prey Veng, Vsay Rieng and Kandal on 4 April to farewell the home-going Vietnamese combatants.

State Council President Truong Chinh, who is also member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, recently visited Dan Phuong District, on the outskirts of Hanoi.

Talking with local farmers, the president pointed out the line for boosting agricultural production, especially in localities having little arable [as received] and a large population. Intensive crop farming and livestock breeding, he said, must be promoted alongside the expansion of areas under industrial crops, the development of processing industries and the production of export articles, etc.

The Vietnamese Council of Ministers has made public its decision to improve the organization and management of 370 state farms throughout the country.

These farms now manage 250,000 hectares of cultivated land and are specializing in industrial crops, fruit trees, and cattle breeding.

The second scientific conference on economic and social studies of all the northern mountain provinces was held recently in Thai Nguyen City, north of Hanoi, by the Vietnam Social Sciences Commission. The conference heard more than 100 reports by professors and researchers on economics and ethnology, assessing the economic, cultural and social potentials of these localities inhabited by people of 30 ethnic groups.

These reports will help government bodies work out plans for economic, cultural and social development in mountain regions.

The "for the country's frontline" movement is spreading countrywide with aims of increasing material and moral support for the people and armed forces of the northern border provinces who are defending their localities while intensifying their production work.

The Vietnamese military delegation led by Defense Minister General Van Tien Dung concluded its week-long friendship visit to India (from 26 March-1 April). While there, it was received on separate occasions by Giani Zail Singh, R. Venkataraman and Rajiv Gandhi, respectively president, vice president and prime minister of India.

The Indian prime minister told General Van Tien Dung that with regard to India, Vietnam holds an especially important position. The Indian Government, he said, always reserves for Vietnam its wholehearted support and assistance.

CSO: 4200/755

## PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

### VO NGUYEN GIAP ADDRESSES EDUCATION CONFERENCE

OW061746 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 6 Apr 85

[Text] The Ministry of Higher and Vocational Education held a conference in Ho Chi Minh City on 3 and 4 April to review the application of scientific and technical advances to production, life, and national defense by the colleges and advanced schools in southern Vietnam over the past 4 years, 1981-1984.

Comrade Le Quang Dao, secretary of the party Central Committee and director of the Science and Education Department of the party Central Committee, Vo Nguyen Giap, member of party Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Nguyen Dinh Tu, member of the party Central Committee and minister of higher and vocational education, attended the conference.

Over the past 4 years, scientific and technical research work in the schools have yielded initial results in the service of production, national defense, the people's life, and in improving training work. The schools have sponsored nearly 1,600 scientific subjects, including more than 800 subjects related to the state's key projects.

In overcoming many difficulties, the colleges and advanced schools in the southern provinces have striven hard to apply nearly 300 technical advances to production, life, and national defense.

Addressing the conference, Vice Chairman Vo Nguyen Giap of the Council of Ministers praised the teachers and students' spirit in overcoming difficulties, of dynamism, and of creativity in scientific research work and in the application of technical advances to production and national defense. He urged the schools to apply technical advances to production and life through their scientific research work and to link the improvement of the training of scientific and technical cadres for the country with the education and formation of new socialist men.

On this occasion, the Ministry of Higher and Vocational Education and the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions handed prizes and the creativity emblem to the collectives and individuals that had scored many achievements in studying, developing, and applying technical advances to production, life, and national defense.



AGRICULTURE

DISTRICTS IN NAM BO BOOST AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 28 Feb 85 p 1

[Article: "Thirty Districts in Nam Bo Complete General Socioeconomic Planning"]

[Text] Of the 114 total districts in Nam Bo, 30 have finished general planning and, of this, 10 districts have been approved (Cai Lay, Long Phu, Gieng Trom, Ba Tri, Cu Chi, Hoc Mon, Gia Rai, Vinh Hoi, Cai Be, Thot Not). In formulating the planning attention was addressed to exploiting the existing potential of the land, labor and material bases with a view toward carrying out socioeconomic objectives, especially the potential in grain, food, export farm products, and raw materials for the processing industry. Districts in the Mekong River delta are in a strong position for rice production. In planning, one cannot only develop the capabilities of rice production to the highest extent possible but must also give attention to companion crops, catch crops overlapping the preceding and the following crop, and rational tenth-month rice allocation and crop allocation with a view toward making full use of the land and quickly increasing agricultural products. Some districts having areas of alluvial soil on river banks, near the coast or on which only a single rice crop has been planted have raised the percentage of subsidiary food crops and short-term industrial crops to 30-35 percent of the area. The land use factor of many districts is increasing fairly rapidly, Cai Lay alone attaining 2.5 times. To expand livestock raising the districts have all gotten more totally involved, emphasizing the raising of pigs, buffaloes, cattle, and ducks, raising shrimp in combination with growing rice, and raising fish. The value of livestock production by 1990 will account for 15 percent of the entire district's value of agricultural production. Districts are also expanding small industry and handicraft trades, especially the farm product processing industry. In just 3 or 4 years of carrying out projects and developing production Cai Lay District (Tien Giang) brought rice yields to 10.22 tons per hectare in 1984, contributing 74,000 tons of grain to the state. Long Phu District (Hau Giang) attained a rice output of 131,000 tons in 1983, almost twice that of 1980. Phu Tan District (An Giang) attained a rice output of 121,000 tons in 1980, and 160,000 tons in 1983. Gia Rai District (Minh Hai) increased from 86,000 tons in 1980 to 125,000 tons in 1983. Districts in Eastern Nam Bo have been developing their strength in industrial crops in conjunction with developing forestry and grain production. Ben Cat District (Song Be) is striving to raise the rubber area from 24,000 hectares currently to 58,000 hectares in 1990, and attain a latex output of 15,000 tons. Thanks to developing production, accumulated capital for expanded reproduction in western districts as well as

Eastern Nam Bo is good and, in 1983, each district had between 30 and 40 million dong. Districts in Nam Bo are exploiting strengths in agriculture, forestry, pisciculture and the processing industry in order to create export sources.

Districts have had advancements in project formulation, tying expansion of production to improving the life of the people and strengthening security and national defense, tying agriculture, forestry and pisciculture production to industry, small industry and handicrafts, and tying production to distributing, circulating and obtaining sources of goods. Determining population centers, socioeconomic clusters are beginning to get underway.

To help districts do planning well, a number of provinces have general socioeconomic development charts and a number of sectors at the central government level have made positive contributions, such as agriculture, water conservancy, commerce, public health, and communications and transportation.

But the effort to build districts in Nam Bo remains slow compared to requirements, and many districts still have not finished formulating planning. Twenty districts have finished formulating planning but still have not received approval from the provincial level. Many provinces have no general socioeconomic development chart so the district level has the basis for developing planning. A number of sectors of the central government and localities are not actively involved in helping the district level formulate planning and develop production. Management decentralization and assignment to districts are slow. Many plans and projects are not done or disregard projects in villages by failing to clearly determine the size of cooperatives and production collectives. The relationship between planning and socialist transformation on the district plane is not tight. Many plans and projects disregard building the infrastructure.

In conjunction with stepping up production and completing agricultural reform on the district plane, localities and sectors also are devoting attention to accelerating the pace of building the new countryside, giving special attention to communications, public health, culture, and education and looking after the material and spiritual life of the people in the district.

6915

CSO: 4209/301

## AGRICULTURE

### FISH REARING, AFFORESTATION COMBINED IN MINH HAI

OW081537 Hanoi VNA in English 1503 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] Hanoi, 8 Apr (VNA)--A program to combine fish rearing with afforestation is under way in the U Minh forest area, well-known for the abundance of fresh water fish in the southern-most province of Minh Hai.

In order to prevent the frequent forest fires which not only hinder the development of fish but also hurt the forest ecology in the area, the Minh Hai forestry service has adopted a variety of measures to combine fish rearing with afforestation and forest protection.

The local afforestation centers have built tens of kilometres of dyke around the forests. Each forest is again surrounded by a system of canals to prevent accidental fires and also to raise fresh fish.

The production teams on the fringes of a forest are chiefly responsible for forest protection, and each family is allotted a plot of land to grow rice and rear fish.

This mode of production has helped Minh Hai to extend its area for fresh water in the U Minh forests to more than 30,000 hectares. Tens of thousands more hectares of denuded land can be reforested in the coming years.

Together with submerged ricefields and coconut areas, the total area for fresh fish rearing in U Minh can be extended to 100,000 hectares.

Minh Hai Province in 1984 sold the state 3,000 tons of fresh fish in addition to thousands of tons of dried fish compared with a few hundred tons in the first years after liberation.

The improved ecology has made it possible to expand the raising of honeybees, turtles, constrictor boas and snakes which are valuable materials for the production of traditional medicines.

CSO: 4200/755

AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURE MINISTRY URGES AREAS TO CARE FOR RICE

BK111032 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] The Ministry of Agriculture recently sent a message to localities saying that due to the recent prolonged cool weather in the north, rice develops stalks very slowly, while rice blast, rice hispa, and stem borers are appearing in many localities.

To ensure success for the winter-spring crop and to prepare conditions for the 10th-month crop, the Ministry of Agriculture urged localities to closely provide supervision for the following tasks: Inspect and classify rice varieties, care for ricefields, and pay attention to irrigation work, insecticide spraying, weeding, and soil aeration of ricefields in acid and saline soil areas. Localities must formulate plans to cope with harmful insects and promptly eliminate them, using joint measures and applying traditional methods. Localities, especially mountainous provinces, must continue to grow vegetables and industrial crops while caring for cultivated ricefields. They must prepare seeds for the summer-fall and 10th-month crops. Those localities which obtained low rice output last year, and mountainous provinces which planted late 10th-month rice, must pay attention to preparing crop patterns for various ricefields.

Provinces and cities must design concrete policies and measures to maintain and develop hog raising, especially sow raising. Localities must expand coordination in exchanging animal draft forces in order to provide help for localities which have insufficient draft forces. They must classify categories of cattle in order to formulate appropriate raising plans and encourage people to raise cattle for breeding, thereby helping to increase the population of cattle, develop vegetation protection work, and promote animal husbandry.

CSO: 4209/321

AGRICULTURE

RUBBER CORPORATION INCREASES AREA, IMPLEMENTS PRODUCT CONTRACT SYSTEM

Hanoi TIEN PHONG in Vietnamese 26 Feb 85 pp 1, 3

[Article: "Rubber In the Gray Soil Region"]

[Excerpts] The Pace Is Very Fast

Almost 60 years ago, the French Michelin Company planted 9,000 hectares of rubber in this gray soil region. Almost half of this was destroyed during the terrible war. During the period 1976 to 1981, we planted another 1,200 hectares. But because of paying wages based on "average-ism" and not using science and technology correctly, only 164 hectares survived.

During the past 3 years, carrying on a cooperative program with the Soviet Union, we have planted almost 15,000 hectares. This is a very rapid pace.

Truong Van Cao, the director of the Dau Tieng Rubber Corporation, told us this just after we arrived here. In a friendly and sincere manner, he invited us to go visit the production units at the state farms. A "U-oat" vehicle took us down the gray road.

There are 11 state farms within an area of 71,870 hectares, which takes in almost all of northwestern Ben Cat in Song Be Province. While the Dau Tieng Rubber Corporation is not as large as the Dong Nai or Phu Rieng rubber corporations, in recent years it has acted like a powerful magnet. Together with their families, thousands of youth union members and youths from Binh Tri Thien, Thanh Hoa, Thai Binh and Ho Chi Minh City have voluntarily come here and joined the ranks of rubber workers in building the new rural area. Now, the corporation has 21,000 workers, more than half of whom are youth union members and youths.

Trinh Thi Doi, who is responsible for grafting techniques, told us:

"Each day, we graft more than 30,000 rubber plants. About 85 to 95 percent survive."



The Dau Tieng Rubber Corporation has more than 4,000 grafting workers. All are youth union members and youths. During the past 3 years, they have supplied the corporation with almost 10 million plants in order to plant the 15,000 hectares. Besides this, they have also supplied plants to other corporations in the Central Highlands.

During the past 3 years, the corporation has boldly eliminated the assigned belts and implemented product contracts for each laborer. Quotas have been set for almost all the tasks, the tasks have been assigned a cash value and each person has been given quotas to fulfill. For every grafted rubber plant that lives, they are paid 0.25 dong. Fifteen planting holes is calculated as 1 man-day and is worth 14 dong, as is doing the weeding for 200 square meters or collecting 25 liters of resin. The workers do not have to listen to bells tell the work time or watch out for each other. This saves time and encourages the secondary laborers in the family to do work. Whoever fails to fulfill his quota or ensure good quality is fined. Those who work hard are paid a bonus based on stipulated norms. Also, each family has a garden and plot of land to plant companion crops to supplement their income. Some families earn tens of thousands of dong a year. From the corporation director to the sector committees and from the corporation to the production units, the indirect production cadres are paid based on a coefficient of responsibility. People are paid based on how much they do. For example, the coefficient for the director of a state farm is 1.92. In a month, if the average income of all the state farm workers directly engaged in production is 1,000 dong, the state farm director is paid  $1.92 \times 1,000$  dong, or 1,920 dong. The coefficient for a state farm youth union secretary is 1.42. This close interrelationship of interests has stimulated people to fulfill their responsibilities.

11943

CSO: 4209/317

AGRICULTURE

BRIEFS

**TIEN GIANG AQUATIC PRODUCT**--Using its existing means, Tien Giang Province increased its catch of fish and shrimps from 16,800 metric tons in 1981 to 22,300 metric tons in 1984. Over the past 4 years, the province has also increased the output of fish and shrimps bred in its farms from 756 metric tons to 8,300 metric tons. Despite many difficulties it still has to face, each year the aquatic product sector of Tien Giang produces about 10 million liters of fish sauce and hundreds of metric tons of frozen shrimps for export. [Excerpt] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 1 Apr 85 BK]

**THUAN HAI AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVIZATION**--To date, Thuan Hai Province has set up 294 cooperatives and 261 production collectives, a [word indistinct] 85 percent of the local laborers, 78 percent of cropland, and 54 draft animals into collective production activities. In North Ham Thuan District, more than 98 percent of households and laborers have joined collective production organizations. In Ninh Phuoc, Ninh Hai, and South Ham Thuan Districts and Phan Rang and Thap Cham cities, 90-93 percent of laborers have joined. [Excerpt] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 1 Apr 85 BK]

**HA NAM NINH RICE**--Ha Nam Ninh Province now has about 11,257 hectares of rice affected by insects. All primary production units have been directed to take timely preventive and control action. In 1 week, some 5,000 hectares of rice were saved, including 2,459 hectares in Hai Hau District. [Summary] [Hanoi DOMESTIC SERVICE in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 6 Apr 85]

**LAM DONG AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVIZATION**--Some 85 cooperatives and 513 production collectives have been established in Lam Dong Province, absorbing 73 percent of peasant families and 52.7 percent of the cultivated area for collective production. Short-term training courses have been conducted in districts for 1,345 managerial cadres. Collectivized units have planted 955 hectares of coffee, 510 hectares of tea, and 1,000 hectares of sugarcane in Don Duong, Duc Trong and Da Hoai Districts. [Summary] [Hanoi DOMESTIC SERVICE in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 8 Apr 85]

## HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

### PROGRESS ON CONSTRUCTION OF THERMOELECTRIC PLANT REPORTED

Hanoi KHOA HOC VA DOI SONG in Vietnamese 16 Feb 85 p 1

[Article by Tu Nen and Van Nhan: "The Pha Lai Thermoelectric Plant"]

[Text] The Pha Lai Thermoelectric Plant, which is subordinate to Hai Hung Province, is being built with the help of the Soviet Union. It consists of 4 turbines with a capacity of 440,000-660,000 kwh, which is almost 2.5 times that of the largest power plants in the north (Uong Bi) and in the south (Da Nhim). When the plant is completed and there is a sufficient load, the yearly output will be greater than the yearly power output for all of northern Vietnam prior to 1982.

Even though many difficulties have been encountered concerning equipment and materials, lack of synchronization and late deliveries of items, the units subordinate to the Federation of Machine Installation Enterprises, Ministry of Building, have done an outstanding job in hitting the progress targets. Turbine No 2 went on line on National Day, 2 September 1984. By 7 October 1984, Turbine No 2 had generated electricity to contribute to the national output of 1.5 million kwh.

Federated Enterprise 69, together with support forces from units subordinate to the Federation of Machine Installation Enterprises, Ministry of Building, organized three work shifts. The time it took to install steam boiler No 4 was only two-thirds the time it took to install steam boiler No 3. The Soviet specialists remained at the site day and night and, together with the Vietnamese cadres and workers, solved the technical problems that arose during construction. At the work site, everyone zealously emulated to complete the tasks.

Dust filter system No 4 was completed and adjusted in order to bring turbine No 2 up to capacity. In commemoration of the Russian October Revolution, on 7 November 1984 the two turbines went into operation, producing 220,000 kwh of electricity.

At present, the Pha Lai Thermoelectric plant construction project has begun constructing turbine No 3, which consists of steel structures and other equipment. The goal is to complete this in 1985.

11943

CSO: 4209/317

## HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

### WORKERS SET RECORDS AT HOA BINH HYDROELECTRIC SITE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 1 Mar 85 p 1

[Article: "Hoa Binh Hydroelectric Plant Construction Site Digs, Scoops and Transports Almost 400,000 Cubic Meters of Rock at Spillway"]

[Text] VNA-By the end of February, the Hoa Binh Hydroelectric Plant Construction Site had dug, scooped up and transported 395,000 cubic meters of rock at the spillway, averaging nearly 200,000 cubic meters a month, a 30-percent increase over the months of 1984, and ensuring progress in the emulation pledge between Vietnamese cadres and workers and Soviet specialists.

The spillway is one of eight objectives in this year's schedule and has decisive significance for containing the Da River in the second phase. To complete digging of the spillway at the end of the year, the site must dig up more than 1 million cubic meters of rock. In the first days of the year, the mechanized corporation deployed centralized work forces, improved management effectiveness and use of vehicles and machinery by contracting vehicles and machinery according to the volume of drilling and blasting for each part in the spillway, and encouraged workers to boost their sense of responsibility for maintaining vehicles and machinery and achieve high productivity.

EKG bulldozers no 2 and 4, with Nguyen Kim Vi and Hoa Xuan Thuy as team chiefs, satisfactorily carried out labor discipline, maintained the system of turning over operative machinery each shift, and routinely recorded outputs of 1,000 cubic meters of rock a shift, exceeding the norm by 350 cubic meters. Truck drivers Bui Van Ghi and Do Van Y have always led the site in productivity, quality and labor safety. The BTS drilling units of the Opencut Drilling and Blasting Enterprise (Underground Projects Corporation) have exerted many efforts to excel, satisfactorily carried out management aspects, done drilling and blasting precisely as licensed, and increased drilling and blasting volume over previous months. During January, the enterprise drilled and blasted 115,000 cubic meters of earth and rock (including more than 200,000 cubic meters at the spillway), exceeding the plan norm by 26 percent, the highest ever achieved.

6915

CSO: 4209/301

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

COAL MINING JOINTLY DEVELOPED BY HANOI-BAC THAI

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 20 Feb 85 p 3

[Article by Tho Cao: "Hanoi and Bac Thai Jointly Exploit Ba Son Coal Mine"]

[Text] Leaving Hanoi, our car ran on a long stretch of road leading to Thai Nguyen City, then made a turn and went on 10 more kilometers before reaching the Ba Son coal mine--one which came into being with a new working method and which is a relatively large-scale model of joint venture between Hanoi and Bac Thai. In reality, the provincial Industrial Service had organized the exploitation of this mine more than 10 years ago but had to give up because of capital shortage and business losses. Today, the mine is included in the territory of Co Lung Village, Phu Luong District, but the provincial authorities have named it after Ba Son--a village formerly situated north of the mine--in order to "mark its birth."

Before our eyes was a row of red-roofed, elongated houses. On one side of a road under construction, there was an area occupied by administrative offices while the collective housing area was situated on the other side. A short road ran from this place to the mine whose vast open-cast seams could be seen from afar. We went down to a hollow area, walked on the ground made up of a layer of black coal mixed with red clay and white kaolin, and looked up at the high hillsides which had only been halfway cleared. Before us was a water drainage pipeline slung over a heap of earth and rock and looking like a long, big python. Far away, there was a section of back-up dike running across the place to stop the flow of underground water; over there, hundreds of workers were busily picking up and carrying earth and rock, collecting coal and pouring it into improved carts which they subsequently pushed toward a gathering area where coal had been piled up into a high mound. Bulldozers and power shovels were working noisily in support of the workers who still had to work with their hands and feet.

On our return to the guest room, the mine director told us about its rehabilitation to enrich the fatherland. The promulgation of party and state resolutions removed difficulties for localities and production installations and created conditions for the two chairmen of the Bac Thai Provincial and Hanoi People's Committees to meet and discuss the joint exploitation of the Ba Son coal mine. Afterward, the direct administration of all affairs was entrusted to the Hanoi Industrial Service and Bac Thai Construction Service



with the participation of local planning commissions and financial services. The Hanoi Industrial Service assigned the execution of specific tasks to the Material Supply Corporation. Following many observation trips and careful surveys and debates, a joint venture statute was drafted including provisions which both sides pledged to carry out on the principle of bilateral capital investment and product sharing. In the 2 years 1983-84, Hanoi invested 5.2 million dong in capital construction while Bac Thai contributed 5 million dong. Hanoi also equipped the mine with one 12-ton truck, one "Ba Dinh" and one "Ni Sa" [Vietnamese phonetics] truck, one T-100 bulldozer, one large-wheeled power shovel, 30 tip carts and a number of improved carts, handtools and mechanical equipment.

Late in 1983, the Ba Son coal mine was officially founded by decision of the two local people's committees with the direct assistance of the Ministry of Mines and Coal which took care of technical planning, mining pattern and special equipment for the sector. The mine has the duty to reform, expand and continue the quarrying of coal vein No 16 belonging to the Quan Trieu-Khanh Hoa-An Khanh mining zone. The coal reserve of the mine would reach into the millions according to the economic thesis and technical plan based on exploration data supplied by joint geologic group No 1 and the Ministry of Mines and Coal and ratified by the leaders of both localities and by the ministry. This is a semianthracitic type of coal which is generally used to produce building materials and meet the people's daily needs. Tests have shown that the thermal energy of the coal layer on the mine vein is 6,690 cal/kg. According to the technical plan, the mine exploitation process will be divided into two principal stages: During the first stage, from 300,000 to 320,000 tons will be mined from gradient  $\pm 0$  and during the second, from 950,000 to 1 million tons will be mined from gradient  $-50$ . The mining time may last over 20 years. The total capital invested in 3 years of capital construction will amount to 13.6 million dong. On completion of capital construction, the mine will yield between 15,000 and 20,000 tons of coal a year.

In mid-July 1984, the mine officially started building material-technical bases under difficult conditions and despite shortages. By the end of that year, the mine overfulfilled the plan norms for earth and rock removal, drained underground waters, dredged mud, installed high- and low-voltage electric wires and repaired others, set up transformer stations, expanded the intramural road network, built houses, offices and warehouses and bought trucks, power shovels and bulldozers. In removing earth and rock, the mine obtained 1,000 tons of coal to meet the production requirements and other needs of people in two provinces and also yielded and supplied 634 cubic meters of kaolin to the Bac Thai porcelain factory for use producing consumer goods. This amount of coal and kaolin obtained through full exploitation contributed to improving the standard of living of manual and office workers at the mine during the initial construction stage.

In 1985, the Ba Son mine will expand capital construction by investing a total of 8 million dong and will acquire many more types of equipment to enable workers to increase labor productivity and transport capacities. The mine will officially begin to produce according to plan by trying to mine

6,000 tons of washed coal, to remove 30,000 cubic meters of earth and rock and to yield 1,000 cubic meters of kaolin.

During my talk with members of the Municipal Planning Commission and Financial Service who accompanied me during the trip on that day, they told me that this year, together with the friendly province, Hanoi City will contribute 50 percent of the capital investment and will equip the mine with one more T-100 bulldozer, one caterpillar power shovel, one 12-ton truck and one 320-kVA transformer. The Municipal Planning Commission intends to supply coal to the two districts of Me Linh and Soc Son (situated only 50 km from the mine) for use in drying tobacco, producing tiles and lime and meeting the people's daily needs. Kaolin will be supplied to the Bat Trang porcelain factory. In spite of its novelty and lack of experience, the joint venture has had an obvious economic effect: While the efforts devoted to mining remain the same, both sides have obtained two products--coal as fuel and kaolin as raw material--which can be used to make other kinds of product, not to mention the fact that their purchase prices and transport cost are lower than those to be paid had they been bought from Quang Ninh mine at a time when the problem of transport means and gasoline and oil is still thorny and costly.

The exploitation of the Ba Son coal mine--a model joint venture between Hanoi and Bac Thai--has once again demonstrated that business alliance and joint venture are a vital requirement and one of the dynamic measures aimed at eliminating asymmetry in material resources, bilateral weaknesses and disproportions, thus bringing each side's strength into play. That is precisely why the Ba Son coal mine has become one of 10 key economic zones in Bac Thai in the current year. Relying on this additional source of coal, Hanoi will in turn take greater initiative in production and some machine works subordinate to the Industrial Service will be able to produce many refineries and brick and tile presses to serve the production sector and meet the consumption needs of both localities.

9332

CSO: 4209/304

LIGHT INDUSTRY

BEN TRE PLANS TO MAKE COCONUT PROCESSING KEY SECTOR

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 28 Feb 85 p 2

[Article by Ha Thanh Nien of Ben Tre: "Ben Tre To Develop Coconut Processing Industry"]

[Text] From 10,000 hectares in 1976, the area of Ben Tre's coconut groves has quadrupled through nearly 10 years of restoration and development, accounting for almost half of the coconut area for the entire country. According to planning, Ben Tre will have a stable coconut area of between 90,000 and 100,000 hectares, yielding a half a billion coconuts each year. Ben Tre is concentrating on developing the coconut processing industry to make coconuts a key sector of the economy.

The entire province previously had only two coconut oil pressing plants whose design output, with antiquated and backward machinery, was under 5,000 tons a year. Since liberation the province has exerted considerable effort to develop the coconut processing industry. The oil pressing plants managed by the province have changed equipment and boosted product output and quality. In addition to processing coconut meat into coconut oil, for the past 5 years the 1 May Oil Pressing Enterprise has also produced soap of many kinds (bars, powders, cleansing creams, fragrances). The enterprise's 72-percent-oil soap has been involved in export. In 1982, the 26 August Enterprise was born, opening up a new production sector processing the shells of coconuts into jumbled and straight fibers.

By mid-1985, the provincially-managed twisted coconut fiber plant, with an output of 2,500 tons a year, will, together with fiber-stripping machine clusters in the districts of Chau Thanh, Mo Cay and Giong Tron, enter synchronized operations. The tangled fiber mattress factory, with a planned output of 400,000 square meters a year, will soon be established and form the coconut processing center turning out finished products. The province also is preparing to start work on building a new coconut oil pressing installation with a planned output of 20,000 tons a year.

6915  
CSO: 4209/301

## LIGHT INDUSTRY

### FACTORY ASSEMBLES COLOR TELEVISION SETS

Hanoi TIEN PHONG in Vietnamese No 10, 5-11 Mar 85 p 2

[Article by Minh Phuong: "Color Televisions Go to Market"]

[Text] Engineer Vo Dang Thuan, the deputy director of the Viettronics Factory, told us:

"We recently sent 300 color television sets to market. These were 14-inch models with 7 automated functions. In the coming period, we will produce another 4,000 sets based on our customer contracts. This is a new type of product for our factory."

In the past, the Viettronics Factory belonged to a capitalist who was closely associated with the American-puppet system and foreign capitalists. Its name was Vietnam National. But actually it was just a factory that assembled transistor radios and built wooden television cabinets. Its principal task was to function as a center for selling Japanese electronic goods. After liberation, the factory was nationalized. We invested in replacing almost all of the machinery and equipment. In recent years, in cooperation with Poland, Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union, the factory has stabilized production. Each year, it has produced tens of thousands of radio receivers and 5,000 black-and-white television sets. At present, the factory has 200 workers, more than half of whom are young technical workers who were employed just recently.

In the middle of 1984, a question to which the leaders of the Viettronics Factory were trying to find an answer was, in the future, if the Vietnam television network regularly broadcasts programs in color instead of in black and white, how can color television sets be obtained for distribution to the people? It is a fact that "leaders" in private electronics circles have taken this opportunity to triple or quadruple the price of color television sets. They have also paid bribes to smuggle in color television sets from abroad. After thinking about this matter carefully, the leadership committee of the Viettronics Factory decided to open a pilot shop to assemble color television sets and then advance to "main" production to satisfy the needs of the people.

With the help of the Foreign Commerce Bank, the factory had money to purchase modern machinery and equipment, build an assembly line, complete the shop and sign contracts to purchase color television components and parts from the Phillips Corporation of Holland. Two shop supervisors were sent to Japan to receive additional training in assembling and tuning color television sets. At the factory, the youth union organized a "young scientists club" to do research on color televisions and improve the skills of the young technical workers.

After 2 months of concentrated study, 20 young workers at the factory's color television assembly shop were assigned tasks. Since then, color television sets have been sent to market.

Huynh Thuong, the secretary of the factory [youth] union, said:

"Assembling color television sets is much more complex than assembling black-and-white sets. The tuning is much more difficult. If just one component is installed improperly, that set cannot be tuned. Happily, during the initial campaign to produce 300 sets, all the mistakes were corrected and high quality was maintained. The picture was sharp, the color was good and the sound was pure."

Huynh Thuong let me look at a color television set that had just been assembled. It was small but attractive. The automated set changes currents from 90 to 270 volts.

I met Engineer Tran Hanh Hieu, the secretary of the youth union chapter and the deputy supervisor of the color television shop, and Pham Khac Phu, the secretary of the youth union chapter and the deputy chief of the technical office. Since the very beginning, Phuc and Hieu have directed the activities of the union chapter's "science club," collected materials and formed groups to do research on color television. Hieu and Phuc helped assemble and tune the first color television sets. They have disseminated their recent experiences to their fellow workers. This zeal and enthusiasm has helped Hieu, Phuc and the young technical workers quickly complete the tasks given them. They have shortened the time it takes to assemble a color television set from 900 to 400 minutes. The time needed to assemble a black-and-white set has been reduced from 480 to only 200 minutes.

"We hope that there will be 'golden hands' when the factory's 4,000th set goes to market," said Phuc, Hieu and their fellow workers at the Viettronics Factory to me just before I left."

11943

CSO: 4209/317



TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

BRIEFS

CAO BANG WIRED-RADIO NETWORK--Cao Bang Province has built 190 wired-radio stations, including 146 in various agricultural production installations. The network has a total of nearly 430 km of cables and more than 3,560 loudspeakers of various sizes. The province has also built 6 wired-radio substations for a number of grassroots units and has installed improved radio receivers in 31 populous areas and mountain border villages. [Excerpt] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 1 Apr 85 BK]

CSO: 4209/320

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

GROWTH OF PUBLIC HEALTH SECTOR IN 40 YEARS REVIEWED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 27 Feb 85 p 2

[Article by L.V.Q., based on data provided by the Ministry of Public Health: "Figures on Growth of the Health Sector in the Past 40 Years"]

[Text] The 27th day of February this year marks a period of 30 years since President Ho Chi Minh sent a letter to the Public Health Conference; this day has now become the "Vietnamese Physicians' Day."

Every year, public health cadres and personnel will have an opportunity to make an introspection so as to progress and render a better service in light of the revolutionary humanitarianism expressed in Uncle Ho's teachings about the need "first, to be honest and to unite with each other," "to love patients and take care of them as if they were your own blood brothers," "to develop a national, scientific medical system to serve the broad masses," "to combine oriental and western medicines" and "to improve health because this is a duty of each patriotic citizen."

Uncle Ho exalted the virtues proper to the medical profession and simultaneously set forth the fundamental guidelines for building the Vietnamese socialist public health sector.

Ours is one of the countries which have already implemented the Yalta Declaration that "every citizen should be healthy by the year 2000."

In the field of popularized medical service, the Vietnamese public health network has spread to every corner of society and reached and served every citizen according to the "on-the-spot physician, on-the-spot medicine" motto. Starting from scratch in the period preceding 1945, today we have 10,649 public health stations at the grassroots level (villages, subwards and enterprises), and there are public health bureaus, hospitals, prophylactic sanitation and antimalaria units, and drugstores in 100 percent of all districts, urban wards and precincts, and cities. In recent years, we have built nearly 600 more regional general medical examination offices (intermediary public health network between the district and village levels) and nearly 300 more folk medicine diagnosis and treatment offices in districts, urban wards and precincts, and cities.

In the field of specialized established medicine, there are now 10 major medical centers which are emerging and evenly scattered in all regions of the country. There are 28 institutes and departments of preventive and clinical medicine research related to epidemiology, labor [safety] medicine, nutrition, malaria, parasitology-entomology, traditional pharmacology, acupuncture, pharmaceuticals, control-tests, otorhinolaryngology, dentistry, maxillary-facial surgery, ophthalmology, dermatology-venereology, and health protection for children, mothers and old people. There are six pharmacology colleges and one school and one department specialized in training public health management cadres. There are a federation of pharmaceutical enterprises and a network of pharmaceutical enterprises and corporations endowed with public health materials and equipment.

Prior to the August 1945 Revolution, there were only 47 hospitals with 3,000 sickbeds throughout Vietnam; by 1983, these figures had risen to 713 hospitals (an increase of more than 15 times) with 205,700 sickbeds (a 70-fold increase).

At present, the SRV public health sector has nearly 240,000 cadres--an increase of more than 60 times over 1945. From the pre-1945 period to September 1984, the number of doctors rose from 51 to 17,710, that of college-graduated pharmacists from 36 to 5,370, that of middle-school-graduated pharmaceutical cadres from 174 to 38,405 (in 1983) and that of elementary-school-graduated pharmaceutical cadres from 2,404 to 93,468. Today there are 3,780 good physicians working in the public health network.

At present, each physician (either doctor's assistant or doctor) treats over 1,000 people (versus 1 physician for 180,000 people in 1945).

In 1983, the district network included over 3,000 doctors and over 600 college-graduated pharmacists; at the district and village levels, there were over 20,000 doctor's assistants.

Concerning cadres with postgraduate standard, there are 162 level-1 and level-2 professors (excluding 105 professors in the army medical corps), 228 others with PhD, MA or MS degrees and 1,976 level-1 and -2 specialized cadres.

During the wars of resistance, the policy of the public health sector was to train surgical cadres, to organize high-level surgery teams in support of the low-level ones, to expand the Red Cross network and to increase the number of first aid people's units. One hundred percent of the wounded received first aid on the spot, 80 percent were treated at village public health stations and serious cases were treated at the high-level stations. After the wars, functional rehabilitation was provided for persons handicapped by their wounds.

In the field of hygiene and disease prevention, many epidemics have been quickly stamped out and the rates of infectious diseases, malaria, tuberculosis and trachoma lowered.

The all-people's health management system has been broadened nationwide and over 1,000 villages and 30 districts and urban wards and precincts have completed this task.

In 1976, each citizen received a medical examination 0.68 times a year on the average; this figure doubled in 1984.

The number of sickbeds for confined women and children has increased by a half over the past 10 years. Owing to technical measures and the family planning movement, the population growth rate of 3.2 percent in 1976 dipped to 2.3 percent in 1984 and is being strenuously lowered to 1.7 percent in 1985.

From 1976 to date, the [total] area cultivated with medicinal plants has tripled and the nationwide gross output of medicines has almost tripled while the [total] value of medicines distributed to the people has increased more than threefold.

Despite many consecutive years of war, the Vietnamese revolutionary public health sector has matured and contributed to lowering the people's overall death rate from 26 per thousand in 1945 to 7.4 per thousand in 1983, the death rate of babies under 1 year of age from between 300 and 400 to 20.1 per thousand and the mothers' death rate from 20 to 1.1 per thousand; the growth of the public health sector has also helped raise the average life span from 32 to 63 years (62 for men and 66 for women).

9332

CSO: 4209/304

## HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

### POSTWAR REHABILITATION OF BINH TRI THIEN

OW090821 Hanoi VNA in English 0701 GMT 9 Apr 85

["New Life on Former War-torn Land"--VNA headline]

[Text] Hanoi, 9 Apr (VNA)--Coming to Binh Tri Thien today, it is hard for visitors to imagine that this central province suffered the greatest destruction in the war in Vietnam 10 years ago.

The newly-built factories, the hillsides covered with sweet potato and cassava plants, the lush rice fields and beautiful tiny cottages nestled amidst pepper and tea groves and many other things tend to make them forget that this area, a merger of the former provinces of Quang Binh, Quang Tri and Thua Thien, was the hardest hit by U.S. bombs and shells.

During the war, the United States and puppets used here an amount of bombs and shells equal to the total used by the United States in the Pacific during World War II. In 82 days and nights in 1972 alone, they dropped on the ancient Citadel of Quang Tri a quantity of bombs and shells equivalent to seven atomic bombs dumped on Hiroshima in 1945.

More than 98,000 persons were killed and nearly 30,000 others were wounded. Tens of thousands of hectares of waste land were pockmarked with bomb and shell craters, and 230,000 hectares of forests were destroyed by toxic chemicals. All the three former provincial capitals--Dong Hoi, Quang Tri and Hue--15 towns and three-fourths of the hamlets were razed to the ground.

In the 10 years after liberation, however, nearly 1,000 projects have been built on former war-torn land. Hue, Dong Hoi and some other towns have become industrial areas. Nearly 80 state-run enterprises, 500 cooperatives, small industrial and handicraft teams together with more than 1,000 handicraft teams in agricultural cooperatives are shaping up the industrial-agricultural structure at the provincial level and the agro-industrial structure in the districts.

Binh Tri Thien has initiated continuous drives for clearing bombs and mines. Trieu Hai District alone cleared 4.7 [as received] bombs and filled bomb craters and reclaimed more than 60,000 hectares of waste land, built 70 medium- and large-sized irrigation projects. Since 1982, Binh Tri Thien has become self-sufficient in rice.



A new, jubilant life is arising in the province from the Deo Ngang (transversal pass) in the north to the Hai Van (cloudy pass) in the south.

Quang Trach District has finished construction of a medium-sized irrigation works at Tien Lang and is building the large-sized Vuc Tron project to irrigate the war-devastated land along National Highway 1. The Vietnam-Cuba Friendship Hospital and dozens of factories and enterprises have gone up on top of the hillocks west of Dong Hoi provincial capital which was razed in the war.

Duc Ninh, a village bombed by U.S. planes for almost 1,300 times, including 15 B-52 strikes, an average of 19.8 bombs for each inhabitant, now has the highest rice yield among northern provinces (8.6 tons per hectare) and has the greatest savings fund in the province.

All families in the village now have brick-and-tile houses. State farms have been built, specializing in planting coffee, rubber, pepper and tea bearing the names of Ben Hai (the river which served as demarcation line between North and South Vietnam during the war), [word indistinct], Doc Mieu and Khe Sanh (place which made resounding exploits during the resistance war against the U.S. aggressors).

The area crossed by the McNamara electronic barrier is now a populated and prosperous economic zone, and a vast tract of forest land is illuminated by electricity from the Khe Sanh power plant.

From a heap of rubble the ancient citadel of Quang Tri has become the political, economic and cultural centre of Trieu Hai District. This former provincial capital now boasts many plants, sugar mills, distilleries, pharmaceutical factories, a hospital, a school and a theatre. The cooperatives around the ancient citadel have turned the fields formerly pockmarked by bomb and shell craters into high-yielding rice paddies, some of them giving up to 10 tons per hectare. Almost 2,000 persons in Trieu Hai District were killed or injured while clearing bombs and mines left by the U.S. puppets.

In Huong Dien District an export groundnut oil mill was built on the very site of the An Lo military sub-sector of the U.S. puppets.

From a consumer town, Hue is gradually becoming a productive city. Hue is well-known not only because of its beautiful landscapes or the architectural works of the imperial city and its royal tombs but also because of its industrial, handicraft and applied arts products.

The village of Phu Da in Huong Phu District has won the title of hero twice. The first time for its exploits in the resistance against the French colonialists and the second time for its anti-U.S. fight. The U.S. puppets used dozens of bulldozers to level the village in search of communist secret shelters. Today, the communists have used tractor-drawn ploughs to prepare the soil to plant capsicum for export.

Phu Loc, the southernmost district of Binh Tri Thien Province has over recent years opened virgin land along National Highway 1 and concentrated efforts on building the Nam Dong New Economic Zone, making it the most populous and wealthiest zone in the province, with a per capita rice output of 500 kilograms. Phu Loc has just built a power plant on the hill station of Bach Ma, bringing light to the people in the region.

## HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

### BIRTH CONTROL CAMPAIGN PROMOTED IN COUNTRY

OW111325 Hanoi VNA in English 0718 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Text] The population growth rate in Vietnam dropped from 3.2 percent in 1976 to 2.23 percent in 1984. Active measures are being taken to bring it down to 1.7 percent by the end of this year.

The birth control campaign was launched in 1963, but due to successive wars, not until 1976 were there practical conditions to actually activate it in the north and to broaden it step by step to the south.

The birth rate in the last quarter-century has gone down from 45 per thousand to 30 per thousand.

In recent years, the mortality rate has stabilized around seven per thousand. Thanks to ever more effective health care for mothers and newborns and infants especially in the rural areas, the infantile death rate has been considerably reduced. Fewer than two percent of the newborns died in the first year. However, even at this rate, Vietnam still has about one more million persons to feed each year, or the equivalent of the population of an average province.

Since early this year, the government has issued several policies to encourage family planning. For instance, each family should have one or at most two children; women should have their first babies at the age of 22 upward, the first and second births should be at least five years apart. If this is strictly abided by, the 1.7 percent population growth rate by the end of this year is quite feasible. The birth rate is computed to be about 24.4 (twofourpointfourone) [as received] by that date.

The ministry of public health has been instructed by the National Commission on Population and Family Planning to apply necessary technical measures, supply necessary medicines and provide other facilities for the realization of the program. Gynecology and birth control facilities have been made available to all districts and villages.

The educational service has added population education to its curriculum at the basic general schools, many seminars on family planning have been held, the women's union has opened many courses on motherhood for large numbers of women. The Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union is campaigning among the young people not to get married before 22 years of age.

CSO: 4200/170

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

STUDENTS PUNISHED FOR PLAYING BOURGEOIS MUSIC

Hanoi TIEN PHONG in Vietnamese 26 Feb 85 p 5

[TIEN PHONG Club column: "Poisonous Bourgeois Music"]

[Text] TIEN PHONG,

I want to talk to TIEN PHONG about something that troubles me. That weekend, things were very quiet at my dormitory. A number of my classmates then got together to sing songs. But this led to a mistake. My friends began singing "bourgeois music" (awful music). They were caught by school authorities and taken before the disciplinary council. One of my friends was expelled and three others were held back in the same class. After studying together for 3 years, we have lost a friend. We are very sad about this. Even though I did not participate in singing this music, I feel very sad. Is singing bourgeois music so harmful? Please give me some advice on this. Hoang Van, class 3A, Thuan Hai Normal Middle School

After receiving this letter from Hoang Van, the TIEN PHONG column reporter went to see Tran Xuan Tien, the deputy chief of the Department of Propaganda of the Ho Chi Minh City Municipal Youth Union and a person who participated in eliminating "lackey arts and letters" during the student movement to resist America and its puppets in the early 1970s in Saigon. We also met with youth union members and youths at the Thuan Hai Normal Middle School in order to discuss this problem. The following are the ideas of those with whom we talked.

Do Not Lower Yourself

Tran Xuan Tien: I don't think that what happened at the Thuan Hai Normal Middle School is an isolated case. It is something that happens frequently. Some people still think that they must sing bourgeois music in order to be "up-to-date" and "expert" singers. Some want to use those moving words and melodies in order to "free" themselves. Others want to imitate singers in the old system, thinking that this will bring them fame. But that is just not true. The tunes and words of those bourgeois songs just make the singers and listeners more depressed and encourages

them to become "hippies" who drift about aimlessly. That is the danger of this music.

It makes sense for youths to love the emotional element in music. Here, I am speaking only about the emotional aspect. If there were no emotion in a piece of music, it would not be music. The question is, what kind of emotion? Many of the songs written during the American-puppet period were just psychological warfare songs. Those that were not all talked about passionate love, disappointments, obstacles, withdrawal and illusions. The result is a revelation of "passions." Examples are, "Don't go. Just cry on my shoulder. I will miss you. In the future...." Or, "I made you cry, but remember the love I gave (Vu Thanh An). This is the general content of such songs. When people sing such songs, they view themselves as small and insignificant people who must shut the door and lament their sorrows and troubles. But revolutionary music is just the opposite. The emotion in revolutionary music is uplifting. Through one's beloved, you come to love all people and to love life. You become optimistic and happy and have confidence in the future. "When a song is sung to a distant loved one, we drown out the howling wind and rain and stop the storm. This is the love song of a couple offered to all people" (Hoang Viet). "Like the shadow of a palm tree, long hair blowing in the wind" (Nguyen Van Ty). Those who say that revolutionary music is difficult and unromantic are wrong. I think that we have many such songs that young people can sing and enjoy and use to raise their spirits.

We Sympathize

Tang Van Binh, Secretary of the Class 3A Youth Union Chapter

We do not think that the problem is one of taking disciplinary action but of making our musical environment more wholesome. Why was Ngo Thanh H expelled from school? H had been singing such songs for many years. This was not the first time. Sometimes he took his guitar and sat under a tree singing to himself. At other times, he invited a few friends along. There were times when he sang in collective rooms and during class hours. He sang only sad songs. For example, "I gave you everything. You once loved me, but now that feeling is gone. I still feel the pain" (Pham Duy--It Was a Mistake to Love You). Or, "The tears have dried. Those lips can smile again. The pain has faded" (Le Uuu Ha--Winter Song). Other examples are "I took you across the river" and "Autumn is Gone." These negative emotions turned H into a student with few morals. He misbehaved in class and was indifferent to friends. The youth union chapter and class party affairs committee admonished him many times, but H refused to listen. H attracted a number of other people to him. In particular, one night at the end of 1984, H turned a meeting into a "concert" of bourgeois songs. Those present included Vu Thi X, Do Minh T and Le Thi N. The terrible thing was that these evil songs made a number of these people more and more indifferent to the collective tasks and their studies. Thus, it was essential to take disciplinary action against H. My youth union chapter his expulsion.



Truong Ti Quynh Huong: As a youth union member, when this occurred, I was shocked since one friend had been expelled from the union and others had been held back in class. Luckily, I was not one of those affected. Frankly, for a long time, I, too, was "infatuated" with those bourgeois songs since I did not fully realize how dangerous they are. Now, I see that they pose a great obstacle to the cultivation of pure and wholesome emotions. Not only youths, but future teachers in particular are responsible for building good emotions for the people under socialism. I think that H was dealt with properly and promptly. This was not just an administrative measure but will remind us to be vigilant and resolutely suppress such poisons in our lives.

Vo Thi X: Because of a lack of awareness and self-honesty, I became involved in popularizing and singing bourgeois songs during class time. While others were actively participating in building the new cultural life, I was engaged in activities that violated school rules and that polluted my thinking and that of my friends. It is sad that I have been expelled from the youth union and held back in the same grade. But fortunately, I have been allowed to continue my studies and learn a valuable lesson. I think that the school was right to take such strict action against me. I must pay for my mistakes in order to advance.

Ideas of TIEN PHONG Club

Dear Hoang Van,

We think that the ideas expressed above will help answer your question. The TIEN PHONG reporter went to your school and met with your class youth union chapter six times in order to discuss the punishment meted out to your friends. In the end, we agreed with the decision of the school board. This matter is quite clear. It is a necessary lesson. The question that remains is, what should our attitude be toward such poisonous music? The answer is that we must be vigilant and resolutely eliminate such evil music from our homes, schools and work places. We must actively participate in building an arts and letters movement in our schools using revolutionary lessons. We must be optimistic and love life. Don't you agree?

11941

CSO: 4209/317

## HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

### BRIEFS

**LAM DONG PROVINCE EDUCATION**--Hanoi, 6 Apr (VNA)--All children of ethnic minorities in the Central Highlands province of Lam Dong are going to schools. The province has 123 general schools, 30 of them are reserved for ethnic minority children. Among the latter, seven have been built with UNICEF aid. Today most of 20,000 illiterates before the liberation in 1975 have been taught to read and write. By the end of 1979, 17,000 adults had been free from illiteracy. In 1981 the province opened the first course for training cadres of ethnic groups at grassroots level. The teaching staff of ethnic minorities in the province has swollen, now accounting for more than 500 people, many times more than the first year after liberation. In addition, a Vietnamese-k'ho dictionary was compiled by the provincial educational service and the committee for social sciences. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0718 GMT 6 Apr 85 OW]

**RED CROSS BORDER AID**--The steering committee of the southern chapter of the Vietnam Red Cross in Ho Chi Minh City on 26 March organized the delivery of 4 tons of assorted medicines, worth 2 million dong, to the combatants and people in the 6 border provinces of Lang Son, Quang Ninh, Lai Chau, Cao Bang, Hoang Lien Son, and Ha Tuyen. The donation was the result of motivation by the Red Cross chapter of the southern provinces, municipalities, and special zones in the "for the sake of the Frontline of the Fatherland" movement to continue to help the Red Cross chapters of the northern border provinces intensify their activities, and accomplish their task of supporting production and combat in defense of the border. [Text] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 28 Mar 85 OW]

**HANOI HEALTH FACILITIES**--Following are achievements of the public health sector in the capital city after 30 years of development: 19 hospitals, of which 8 belong to the municipal network (5 polyclinics and 3 specialized hospitals with 4,420 sickbeds); 32 regional medical examination offices located outside hospitals; 3 maternity hospitals with 300 beds for confined women; 286 village and 47 subward public health stations with 2,764 treatment beds, including 840 auxiliary ones; and 170 public health stations in public organs and enterprises with over 3,000 sickbeds. Besides the public health installations belonging to Hanoi City, there are 24 hospitals and pharmacological research institutes belonging to the central level and various sectors and including 8,000 sickbeds. Each year, over 5 million people have undergone medical examinations, 180,000 have been treated as outpatients and 270,000 as inpatients, and emergency aid given to more than 70,000 cases of serious illness. [Text] [Hanoi HANOI MDI in Vietnamese 27 Feb 85 p 2] 9332

28 April 1985

POPULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

PHAM VAN DONG: POPULATION GROWTH RATE MUST BE CURBED

HANOI KHOA HOC VA DOI SONG in Vietnamese 16 Feb 85 p 3

Nature, Country, People column by Dang Thu, PhD, Vietnam Institute of Science and Labor, Ministry of Labor: "Population and Socio-economic Development"

[Excerpt] In a written statement sent to the World Conference on Population, which was held in Mexico during August, Pham Van Dong, the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, said:

"More and more, we are beginning to understand the relationship between population and socio-economic development. Governments and people throughout the world are especially concerned about the rapid rate of increase in the world population.

"The government of Vietnam regards family planning, population growth planning, the formulation of labor distribution policies and the improvement of the people's living conditions and cultural standards as tasks of strategic importance for the country's socio-economic development. The government has encouraged each family to have no more than two children. It has given attention to providing population education so that each family, especially the younger generation, understands things and implements the state's population policy."

It is well known that Chairman Pham Van Dong became concerned about the population problem very early.

In 1972, at a conference to review planned parenthood, the chairman said:

"If we allow the birth rate to keep growing as at present, there will be countless difficulties. The country, localities, collectives and families and our children will all suffer. And these difficulties will be passed on to future generations."

The chairman repeated that "everyone must make a great effort, particularly the densely populated provinces. If the population continues to expand, there will not be any place for people to live. Do not change the subject.... Local leaders must take responsibility since the final decision is up to the leaders."

[194]

CSO: 4209/117

## POPULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

### POPULATION REDISTRIBUTION EFFORT IN HA SON BINH DISCUSSED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 1 Mar 85 p 2

[Article by Le Minh Tuan and Van Lung: "When Hundreds of Millions of Laborers are Collective Masters; Anything New in Population Redistribution in Ha Son Binh"]

[Text] In less than a month's timespan, the 14 districts of Ha Son Binh (seven delta and seven mountain districts) have accelerated the pace of sowing and transplanting winter-spring rice, completed phase one recruiting for 1985, organized campaigns, and moved more than 1,100 families with nearly 4,300 people to build and develop the mountain region economy and society.

This initial result from implementing Resolution 7 of the CPV Central Committee and Resolution 20 of the Ha Son Binh Provincial Party Committee signifies tremendous efforts by the party organization and people in the province.

#### Concentrating Guidance

The redistribution of labor and population on a nationwide scale as well as in each district in Ha Son Binh Province is not something new. But looking over this work during an approximate 4-year period (1981-1984) in which the entire province has moved 4,300 families with 9,354 laborers to build new economic zones outside the province and 316 families with 671 laborers from delta districts to the mountain region in the province, we can appreciate all the more the efforts of the cadres, party members and people of Ha Son Binh Province during the first days of 1985.

Resolution 20 from the provincial party committee came into existence 3 days after the Secretariat of the CPV Central Committee's directive on strengthening the mountain countryside. This coincidence was considered to be the impetus having direct and strong impact on the perception of each cadre, party member and person in the province. And also from this was the opportunity to recognize more profoundly and completely the economic potential and mutual relationships between the delta districts and mountain districts.

The population density of Da Bac District is only 38 people per square kilometer and the unused land area is still almost 29,000 kilometers; of Mai Chau District is 52 people with a land area of more than 12,000 unused hectares; in Kim Boi nearly 250,800 hectares of land in potential. Meanwhile, the population density

in delta districts such as Phu Xuyen, Thanh Oai and Thuong Tin is, respectively, 778, 916 and 1,047 people per square kilometer. Of the more than 350 manual labor sectors and trades existing in our country, Ha Son Binh alone has 156 as well as many sectors and trades using only domestic raw materials yet turning out export items of great economic value. Most of Ha Son Binh's handicrafts and small industry sectors and trades are concentrated in delta provinces. This is the separation between plenty of laborers with pairs of skilled hands in the delta districts and the rich area of potential raw materials of the mountain region, yet the natural distance is not over "a day by road"! Many people feel that we only need to create a scientific guidance style, tying labor to the land and to sectors and trades and harmoniously coordinated among the three economic forces (state-operated, collective and family), then not only will Ha Son Binh satisfactorily meet basic needs in grain, food, and consumer goods on the spot but will also create a volume of noteworthy agricultural products for export consisting of: tea, peanuts, tapioca, tung oil, and precious pharmaceutical products.

The Ha Son Binh Provincial Party Committee's resolution not only correctly evaluates the socioeconomic situation in mountain districts as well as in the delta region, it once again identifies deficiencies in the process of guiding implementation of exploitation of the strengths of the mountain districts, especially the unscientific exploitation of forestry resources which has increasingly denuded the land and hills.

From this reality, the province has formed the Mountain Region Economic Development Guidance Department, assigning three comrades from the provincial party committee's standing committee (with one deputy secretary); party committee and administrative echelons from the district to the village all have guidance departments carrying out this responsibility. The standing committee of the provincial party committee considers reorganization of labor and the population between delta and mountain districts as a tremendously important task in effectively using labor and land, protecting natural resources, building an agriculture-forestry-industry economic structure, and rapidly improving the life of the more than 1.6 million people in the province.

#### All for One

How can the objective of redistributing labor and the population cited in the provincial party committee's resolution be quickly carried out? A series of questions are raised: where is grain for the laborer obtained when production of industrial crops takes 3 or 5 years before harvest? when state capital furnished by the central government is 5-7 million dong while the need for capital to achieve stated objectives is 250 million dong? where is the territory and means of transportation to move and receive tens of thousands of people in a short period of time?

In the face of these dilemmas, the party organizations and administrations at various levels believe in the strength of the masses and inspire the entire party and people to take care of population redistribution and develop the mountain region economy and culture. Through the strength and capabilities of the inspired masses, Thuong Tin District has dispatched forces right on the province's schedule. My Duc District was assigned the norm of moving 500 families, but the number



of volunteers to go rose to 1,060; Ung Hoa District in 1 day organized movement of 596 people up to Da Bac District. Phu Xuyen District previously estimated moving 500 families in 1985 but, in only 2 weeks, moved 235 families. With the enthusiastic assistance of the party organization and people of Lac Son District, Phu Xuyen District expressed determination to complete the yearly norm in the span of 1 month. Thanh Oai and Chuong My Districts also created a bustling mass movement at the "departure end."

The outstanding feature in the movement of people this time was that coordination among responsible sectors such as labor, finance, banking, grain, commerce, agriculture, forestry, communications and transportation, etc., was relatively smooth and harmonious, and particularly outstanding was the close coordination between the "departure end" and the "arrival end." Ha Son Binh's new practice is to satisfactorily carry out brotherhood between district and district, village and village, and create mutual understanding. Thanks to this, the party committee echelons and administrations at the departure ends as well as at receiving sites all look after the people going to build the new homeland right from the start. The people of Thanh Oai who planted their feet on the soil of Quy Hau (Tan Lac District) saw that the people here had fully prepared the frames of 20 houses for the newcomers. On the first night, the highland families greeted each family that had just come up from the delta in their temporary home before building the new home. In Dinh Cu Village (Lac Son District), the local people carefully lighted torches to welcome the lowland people at their homes on that very first night. In Thuong Coc (Lac Son District), the entire production unit took families into their unit. Because of this, after only 10 days many families had homes and were growing manioc, tea, pineapples, etc. Many families in Phu Xuyen bring along sugarcane and seeds for bananas, beans and peanuts. In Thanh Oai, the people bring along varieties of sweet potatoes. In My Duc, many people bring along bags of galingale. The Dai Hung Cooperative (Ung Hoa District), over and above state stipulations, supplies each family going to the new economy 600 tiles to build their homes early in the new area.

The province's Automobile Transportation Enterprise 3 regarded movement of people as its number one political task during the first days of the year. One hundred percent of the transportation equipment was prepared and ready. Nearly 160 trips took families from delta districts to the mountain region safely with more than 300 tons of the 1,100 families' goods, production tools, and belongings.

It can be said that Ha Son Binh's initial success in the recent movement phase was the result of the slogan "all for one"; the entire party and people together took care of the undertaking to redistribute labor and the population and to develop the mountain region economy and culture.

#### Labor Structure

Of the 3,365 people recently moved to mountain districts during the past 2 weeks, there were 1,869 laborers consisting of 431 manual laborers, 4 teachers, 3 public health cadres, 4 agricultural technician cadres and 41 party members. The Lien Bat Cooperative (Ung Hoa) sent 22 families knowledgeable in manual labor trades to Da Bac District; after only 2 weeks they were fully utilizing raw materials to produce tools bearing the "Lien Bat" trademark.

The redistribution of labor and the population in the mountain districts of Ha Son Binh is oriented toward the objective of economic and social development and tying laborers to the land with a view toward effectively exploiting the economic strengths of the highlands and satisfactorily performing two tasks -- developing the economy and strengthening national defense capabilities. Because of this, the movement of people this time is not only aimed toward resolving the difference between the population densities in the delta districts and mountain districts. In addition to strengthening the quality of the cadres for mountain districts, delta districts are sending comrades from district party committee standing committees to take special charge of efforts in mountain districts, or are supplementing the party committee echelons or forming a task team to especially look after the life and production of people coming up from the delta areas. The responsibility of the task teams in the mountain region is to coordinate with local party committee echelons at the reception site, help the families going to build the new homeland to quickly stabilize life, step up production in accordance with the direction for developing various types of industrial crops following the stipulated program, rapidly organize manual labor sectors and trades, and gradually build joint economic relationships between highland districts and delta districts.

The recent labor and population redistribution phase signified a tremendous effort by the cadres and people of Ha Son Binh Province. But the realities also revealed shortcomings which should soon be resolved in terms of perceptions, thinking, the concept of responsibility, and implementation measures. First of all, we should see that the movement of a large portion of labor and population up to mountain districts is aimed toward building marketable industrial crop areas not toward exploiting wet fields for producing grain. Changing a practice of producing wet rice to growing industrial crops demands that the agricultural, forestry, and communications and transportation sectors have close cooperation from the research link, determining the territory and production direction, formulating technical programs for each type of crop and each animal, and satisfactorily preparing development of the network of agricultural product processing installations. There is a shortage of schools and teachers. Public health installations do not meet needs for prevention and treatment of disease. Many localities have soil to make bricks, have rock to make lime, and have both coal and firewood, but the acid fields still lack lime to spread and material for building. Various types of raw materials for rattan and bamboo weaving are fairly plentiful but are not being exploited. To strengthen the leadership capabilities of the party at new population sites, we should strictly carry out the resolution of the provincial party committee to have for every 50 families moving up to the mountain region at least enough capable party members, trusted and loved by the masses, to form a party chapter and soon form mass organizations and build a militia organization. The party committee echelons of two fraternal districts should soon hold discussions and form special task teams to soon complete basic investigations, formulate economic-technical dialectics for territories producing various types of industrial crops, and determine the investment direction for capital construction needs consisting of communications, water conservancy, and public welfare projects and agricultural product processing installations.

Building on the experiences obtained in the past and resolving early the difficulties emerging in the movement of large portions of the population to mountain districts will make it possible for Ha Son Binh to satisfactorily carry out the socioeconomic objectives identified in the provincial party committee's resolution.

POPULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

BRIEFS

NEW LIFESTYLE--On the morning of 15 February, the Mass Culture Department of the Ministry of Culture held a meeting with the departments concerned to review the tasks done in 1984 and to inform them of the guidelines for activities in 1985. Vice Minister Nong Quoc Chan attended the meeting. In 1984, mass cultural activities such as building a new lifestyle, formulating [new] wedding and funeral rites and abolishing superstitions and bad customs and habits were intensified for the first time. The new lifestyle movement was carried out rather uniformly, especially in Hanoi. In 1985, the Mass Culture Department will continue to coordinate with the Confederation of Trade Unions, the Communist Youth and Women's Unions and other sectors to step up cultural activities among manual and office workers, youths, women and the broad masses of all strata. Special attention will be paid to various tasks such as developing a new lifestyle, building a network of cultural clubs at the grassroots level and motivating people to observe new wedding rites. [Text] [Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 20 Feb 85 p 1] 9332

CSO: 4209/304

CHRONOLOGY

CHRONOLOGY 16 NOVEMBER-15 DECEMBER 1984

Hanoi VIETNAM COURIER in English Jan 85 p 32

[Text]

(16 November — 15 December)

NOVEMBER

17. A delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet ends its official friendship visit to Vietnam. A joint communiqué is published.

— The SRV Council of State confers a Ho Chi Minh Order on Mikhail Vasilyevich Zimyanin, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in recognition of his outstanding contributions to strengthening and developing the great friendship, solidarity and all-sided cooperation between the Soviet Union and Vietnam, on the occasion of his 70th birthday.

18 — 22. Nguyen Duc Tam, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, attends the 13th National Congress of the Romanian Communist Party.

19 — 23. A Party and State delegation of the Hungarian People's Republic, headed by Losonczy Pal, President of the Presidium and Political Bureau member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, pays an official friendship visit to Vietnam.

20. On the occasion of Teacher's Day in Vietnam, the Council of Ministers takes a decision on the establishment of the titles of People's Schoolteacher and Outstanding Schoolteacher.

20 — 26. A delegation of the Polish People's Republic, led by Professor Doctor Zbigniew Gertych, corresponding member of the Polish Academy of Sciences, First Vice-Chairman of the SEJM (Parliament) of Poland, pays an official friendship visit to Vietnam.

21. Signing of a Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between Vietnam and Hungary.

— A ceremony is held at which the Gold Star

Order, the highest distinction of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, is conferred on Losonczy Pal, President of the Presidium of Hungary and the Diamond-Studded Flag Order of the People's Republic of Hungary on Truong-Chinh, President of the SRV Council of State.

26 Nov. — 4 Dec. Holding in Hanoi of the art festival of the Vietnam People's Army with the participation of over 1,000 artistes.

27 — 30. Vietnamese Minister of Justice Phan Hien pays an official friendship visit to Cuba. An agreement on mutual juridical assistance between the two countries is signed on 30 November.

29 Nov. — 12 Dec. Lucien Outers, member of Parliament and President of the Foreign Relations Committee of the French-Speaking Community in Belgium, former Minister for Cooperation and Development in the Belgian Government, pays a visit to Vietnam.

## DECEMBER

4 — 9. A delegation of the Soviet Ministry of Justice, headed by Minister B.V. Kravtsov, pays a friendship visit to Vietnam.

4. Hanoi. Signing of a protocol on goods exchanges between Vietnam and Czechoslovakia for 1985.

5. Opening in Hanoi of the 5th SKDA (Sports Committees of the Armies of Fraternal and Friendly Countries) soccer tournament with the participation of 12 countries: Angola, Bulgaria, Cuba, Hungary, Kampuchea, Laos, Mozambique, Poland, GDR, Czechoslovakia, USSR and Vietnam.

5 — 7. Holding in Ho Chi Minh City of the first conference of Chairmen of Planning Committees and Ministers of Planning of Vietnam, the Soviet Union and Kampuchea.

7. Hanoi. Signing of a banking agreement between Vietnam and Poland.

7 — 8. Holding in Hanoi of a conference to review the implementation of the decree on the "Protection, Care and Education of Children" by the entire people over the past five years (1980 — 1984).

7 — 18. A delegation of the World Peace Council, led by its President Romesh Chandra, pays a friendship visit to Vietnam.

10 — 13. Holding in Ho Chi Minh City of the first conference of leading officials of the geological services of Kampuchea, Laos and Vietnam.

14 — 18. Ho Chi Minh City. The Supreme People's Court holds a public trial of an important case of espionage organized by China and Thai army intelligence. Five death sentences and 16 imprisonment sentences are passed.



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